

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2095.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

WITH   
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



"Bloody with spurring, fiery red with haste."

THE ZULU WAR: MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES'S RIDE FROM ULUNDI.—SEE PAGE 126.

## BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Trunkwell House, Reading, Lady Augusta Fenns, of 81 years.  
On the 1st ult., at The Lodge, Harmondsworth, the wife of the Rev. Claud Brown, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Le Chevalier Robert Garvallo, only son of Le Commandeur Hypolite Garvallo, Consul-General for Persia, Bordeaux, to Cecile, eldest daughter of B. J. Meyer, Esq., wine merchant to her Majesty, Frankfort-on-the-Main. No cards.

On the 5th ult., at St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, near Dublin, by the Rev. Canon Ryder, D.D., Rector, Sub-Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, assisted by the Rev. Gustavus Warner, M.A., Rector of Castlebost, Westmeath, the Rev. Marshal Clarke Vincent, M.A., Vicar of Charlton All Fairies, Fingal, and Chaplain to Earl Nelson, to Helen Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Crosthwaite, M.A., Canon and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kildare, St. James's-terrace, Clonskeagh, Dublin, formerly Rector of Rathangan, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Charles Moore, M.A., for many years Rector of Monasterevan, Kildare.

On the 5th ult., at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Kenneth Nigel Mackenzie, youngest son of Donald Douglas, and grandson of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart., of Glenbervie, to Emma, daughter of the late Thomas B. Street, Esq., of Friars-place, near Acton.

On the 5th inst., at East Tytherley church, by the Hon. Rev. B. Pleydell-Bouverie, assisted by the Rev. H. R. Fortescue, Viscount Trafalgar, to Eliza Blanch, eldest daughter of F. G. Dalgety, Esq., of Lichesley Hall, Hants.

## DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at St. Leonard's, Malvern, Leonora Murr, eldest daughter of the late Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., formerly of Castle Kelly, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., and wife of Lieutenant-General J. S. Hawkins, Royal Engineers, aged 55 years.

On the 21st ult., in Brussels, Charles Webber Smith, Esq., formerly Captain of Artillery in H.M. Majesty's service. Aged 64.

On the 4th inst., at 38, Park-lane, the Lord Trimleston, aged 83 years.

On the 31st ult., at Grove Villa, New Southgate, Sophia Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart.

On the 28th ult., in Paris, aged 85, the Baroness de Knyff, widow of General Baron de Knyff, and last surviving daughter of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., of Axwell Park, Durham.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 16.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 10.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's last quarter, 2 a.m. Morning Lessons: 1 Kings x. 1-25; Rom. ix. 1-19. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xi. 1-15 or xi. 26; Matt. xxii. 1-15. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. Rev. Prebendary Hall; 3 p.m., Canon Lidder: 7 p.m., Rev. T. B. Dwyer, Vicar of St. Agnes, Paddington. St. James's, noon, Whitchurch, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.

## MONDAY, AUGUST 11.

Half Quarter Day. British Archaeological Association, annual congress at Great Yarmouth (till the 16th); address at the Townhall by Lord Wavenny, the President, 2 p.m.; public dinner, 7 p.m.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.

Grouse-shooting begins. Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m. Archaeological Institute at Taunton: concluding meeting; sectional meetings, excursions. International Gun and Polo Club, Osterd.

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

British Archaeological Association, Yarmouth; Excursions to Burgh Castle, Tritton, Lowestoft, &c. Whitby Agricultural Show.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.

British Archaeological Association, Yarmouth; Excursions to Harleston, Wingfield, &c.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

British Archaeological Association: Whitby Livestock, Implements, and Poultry Show.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

British Archaeological Association, Yarmouth; examination of St. Nicholas's Church, &c., 9.30 a.m.; closing meeting at the Townhall, 8.30 p.m. Yachting: New Brighton and Western Yacht Clubs.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.	WIND.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.	Wind at 10 A.M., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.				
July 27	30° 064	65.8	50.1	°	11-10	°	0.000	
28	30° 134	63.1	59.5	°	88	8	0.010	
29	29° 968	66.5	60.7	°	82	6	0.000	
30	29° 907	66.4	57.5	°	74	6	0.055	
31	29° 840	63.6	60.6	°	90	9	0.000	
1	29° 899	62.2	55.5	°	80	7	0.000	
2	30° 070	60.2	47.8	°	65	7	0.550	

\*Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected . . . 30° 018 30° 143 30° 055 29° 903 23° 876 29° 827 30° 102  
Temperature of Air . . . 61° 1° 65° 6° 69° 5° 70° 6° 65° 6° 67° 3° 63° 7°  
Temperature of Evaporation . . . 61° 9° 65° 2° 63° 4° 63° 8° 64° 2° 63° 6° 54° 2°  
Direction of Wind . . . wsw. sw. se. wsw. se. sw. e. n. ne. e.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 35	6 6	7 20	7 50	8 23	8 58	9 45

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—A new roof being required for a portion of the building, it will be necessary to take down some of the oil pictures and to CLOSE the main Gallery for THREE WEEKS from AUG. 5; but the Directors will be glad to retain the Works in the possession of the Society, and to add good Pictures to replace those that have been sold. Artists who do not wish to have their pictures returned for the remainder of the season will please communicate with Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of dignity")—The Times, and "THE ASCENSION" ("CHRIST LEAVING THE EXCECTORIUM")—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THE YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, NOW OPEN, IN YORK, comprises a Magnificent Collection of Paintings, Works of Art, Manufactures, Machinery, Antiquities, &c. Concerts, Lectures, the Fairy Fountain, and other Entertainments Daily. Admission, One Shilling.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT.

Fanteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! A new grand Mystic and Peculiar Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celebrity are united in remarkable combination." This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under ROYAL Patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mdlles. Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to 2s. 2d.

With the Number for August 23,

## FIVE COLOURED PICTURES,

## VIEWS ON THE RHINE,

WILL BE PRESENTED GRATIS.

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

The Afghan War being over, a Treaty of Peace signed, and friendly relations established between the Viceroy of India and the Ameer, it is but in accordance with immemorial custom that the Officers and Troops employed in conducting military operations should receive the thanks of Parliament. On what ground it is that such an honour has been usually reserved exclusively for those who execute the will of the State by dint of fighting, we need not now curiously inquire. Probably it is because in such a case life is risked, and, alas! too often sacrificed, in achieving the purposes which are thus carried into effect. The compensations offered to the soldier, whether pecuniary or political, are by no means so great as to render them supremely attractive, and hence, when he has successfully and zealously accomplished the will of the nation by patience, perseverance, and endurance, he is entitled to such marks of approbation and gratitude as it lies within the power of the country to bestow. Happily, her Majesty's Army, whether at home or in India, whether composed of British or of Native troops, is not a political body. It goes where it is sent. It does what it is required to do. It is no part of its duty, or its habits, to ask the reasons which, in the view of the Statesman, justify, or fail to justify, the particular mission upon which it is sent. If it were otherwise—if the Army were to constitute itself judge of the causes which it either defends or aggressively promotes, the liberty of the subject would be in a position of sufferance merely, always exposed to the caprices and the encroachments of military ambition. And because this is so, because civil polity is ascendant over martial organisation, and law claims a place above the sword, it is not only possible but it is right that the Nation should judge of the service rendered to it by its Army, quite irrespectively of what the object of that service may have been, and solely on military grounds.

There has been, as we know, great difference of opinion with regard to the policy of the Afghan War. It has, indeed, received the sanction of large majorities in both Houses of Parliament. It has also been protested against by considerable minorities. Why it was entered upon at all, what was its necessity, what results may be fairly expected from it, whether even they will be worth their cost, are still matters of debate among us. But the vote of thanks proposed on Monday last, to the Viceroy of India and the officers and men who acted under him were purely non-political. They were moved, of course, by prominent Members of the Government; but they were seconded in both Houses by the Leaders of the Opposition. They involved no party consideration; they represented what was due from the nation to that organised section of it of which it makes use when it determines to overbear force by force. In principle, the act has always been regarded as appropriate and decorous. We may send our servant upon a foolish errand; but if he does his part well he has earned thanks, whatever may be the unwisdom of the task upon which he was employed. That is our affair. It cannot be denied that the Afghan War was one demanding great military qualities. The shadow of a former disaster fell across the whole path of the invasion. The territory to be taken possession of is one of the most rugged on the face of the earth. Almost every step of it presents difficulties of which warlike tribes may take advantage for the defence of their soil. That these

difficulties were overcome without much serious fighting, and that communications were fairly kept up between the van of our three columns of attack and the base of their supplies, or, if not, that the defect was speedily rectified, speaks something of the wisdom—or shall we call it the military sagacity—with which the campaign was planned, and the steadiness with which it was conducted. Not much glory was reaped, it is true, save such glory as may be associated with incessant exposure to peril, with cheerful endurance of physical hardships, and with the strictest maintenance of discipline under strong temptations to neglect it. In a word, the Army which entered Afghanistan behaved itself well and deserves well now that it has fulfilled the mission upon which it was employed.

We do not mean to say that none of the details of the Afghan War are open to adverse criticism. It is seldom, indeed, that this can be said of any military expedition, however highly successful or however rapidly accomplished. There have been matters of fact which we are told by military critics reflect no credit on those who were responsible for their occurrence. The serious loss which happened to the 10th Hussars in crossing a dangerous ford of the River Cabul in darkness can, perhaps, hardly be classed among the unavoidable exigencies of war, nor can the break down of the Commissariat in the Bolan Pass, nor the order which exposed our returning Forces to the fierce attack of cholera in the middle of the hot season. These, however, must be regarded as exceptional incidents which unhappily characterise more or less every campaign. They belong to that category of misfortunes which may, or may not, be justly described as blunders. But, on the whole, there can be little doubt that the invasion of Afghanistan was, so far as military operations are concerned, ably as well as gallantly conducted and achieved. We do not grudge our soldiers their meed of praise, nor our officers the laurels they have won. We only hope that the final results of their valour may conduce to the safety, the tranquillity, and the ultimate prosperity of her Majesty's Indian subjects.

It is to be regretted that the manner in which this question was put before the Houses of Parliament should have done anything to detract from the unanimity which ought to mark votes of thanks. No sufficient notice was given of the intention of the Government to admit of ample consideration. The despatches upon which all discussion should have proceeded were, we will not say withheld, but were not laid upon the Table of either House. This helter-skelter mode of treating so large and solemn a question is not respectful, we submit, to the nation which Parliament represents. We need not impute any intentional slight to those who had the ordering of this business. It belongs rather, we suppose, to that laxity of practice of which the country has had to complain more than once of late. It indicates indifferent leadership and, to some extent at least, carelessness in regard to the observance of those forms which are so vitally associated with the authority of Parliamentary institutions. In other respect, precedents have been followed—that is, such precedents as relate to the national recognition of military success in Indian warfare.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked to Osborne Cottage on Saturday last and visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, and were received by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting at the entrance-hall. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley chapel, Mayfair. The Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria visited her Majesty on Monday. The Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have visited Canon and Mrs. Prothero at Whippingham Rectory. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily, and has witnessed from the Royal yacht the several matches of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Her Majesty has received at dinner Colonel the Right Hon. Frederick Stanley, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Major-General Biddulph, K.C.B., who has lately returned from India on the expiration of his command of a column in the expedition to Afghanistan. The Queen telegraphed on Tuesday to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding at Portsmouth, inquiring after the 113 invalids and the wounded who were landed on Monday from the Olympus for Netley. Her Majesty was informed in reply that the cases were proceeding satisfactorily. The Queen has received a salmon, one of nine caught by Princess Louise of Lorne in Canada, the remaining eight having been forwarded respectively to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian, and a few personal friends of the Princess.

The Queen has appointed Francis Henry Laking, M.D., to be Surgeon-Apothecary in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Claudio Francis Du Pasquier, Esq., resigned. Francis Henry Laking, M.D., to be Apothecary

Princess, with her sons, also witnessed the performance of Madame Favart at the Strand Theatre; and the young Princes and Princesses of Wales went to see the performing bull at the Aquarium. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud, left Marlborough House on Saturday last for Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by a special train from Victoria station to Portsmouth Harbour, where they were met by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval authorities. The Royal party embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne and crossed to Cowes. The Prince was present at the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron held on Monday at the Castle. At the meeting the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway was elected an honorary member of the club. The Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway dined with the members of the squadron at the Clubhouse. The Prince's yacht Hildegarde was one of the competing yachts for the Queen's Cup on Tuesday and in the schooner race round the island yesterday. The Princess, with her children, has passed much of her time on board the Royal yacht in the Solent.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales have been appointed to the Bacchante, at Portsmouth. The Prince has appointed the Rev. John Neale Dalton, M.A., to be governor to their Royal Highnesses.

Captain Stephenson, R.N., has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duchess of Connaught presented new colours to the second battalion 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment, at Portsmouth. The presentation took place on South sea-common. The Duchess was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., were present. The ceremony of consecrating the new colours was performed by Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General to the Forces, and the Rev. C. Asheton Craven and the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Chaplains to the Forces. The colours were then handed by Major O'Shaughnessy and Major Keough to the Duchess, who in turn handed them to the two senior lieutenants, Lieutenant R. Dowse and Lieutenant R. J. Pike, who knelt to receive them. The Duchess said: "Colonel Bagnell, I have very great pleasure in presenting these colours to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 12th Regiment, and in doing so I am persuaded that I am confiding them to safe custody, and placing them in the hands of those who will defend them, if called upon, with honour and distinction; and I am proud to have the honour of performing the ceremony." Colonel Bagnell replied on behalf of both officers and men. After the ceremony the Duke and Duchess crossed to Osborne. The Duchess has given a donation of £25 towards the funds of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Roehampton. Her Royal Highness has consented to open the bazaar which is to be held at Brighton on Nov. 4 and 5 in aid of the funds of the school.

Prince Leopold left Buckingham Palace on Monday for Boyton Manor.

The Duke of Cambridge made his annual inspection of the Grenadier Guards, of which he is Colonel, in Hyde Park on Tuesday. His Royal Highness dined with the Earl of Redesdale, who, as Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, gave his annual sessional dinner to a party of peers and officers of the Upper House at the Trafalgar, Greenwich. Covers were laid for sixty.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, who are visiting the Marquis of Hertford at Ragley, were presented at Leamington on Wednesday with an address by the Corporation.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has left St. James's Palace on her return to Germany.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury in St. George's-place on Saturday last.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, 11th Hussars, second and youngest son of Henry Granville, seventeenth Duke of Norfolk, was married to the Hon. Mary Caroline Bertie, eldest daughter of Lord Norreys, on Tuesday, at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton. The bridegroom's cousin, the Hon. Francis Howard, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father. Her bridesmaids were the Hon. Josephine and the Hon. Cecil Bertie, her sisters; Lady Margaret Howard, sister of the bridegroom; Lady Margaret Stuart and the Hon. Winifred Howard, cousins of the bridegroom; Lady Emily Cadogan and the Hon. Kathleen O'Hagan, cousins of the bride; Miss Minna Hope, Miss Theresa Hope, and Miss Josephine Hope. The bride's dress was of white duchesse satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and bouquets of orange-blossom; she wore a large Brussels lace veil. Her jewels were a diamond necklace, the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, and diamond bracelets, with diamond sprays and stars worn in the hair, the gift of Lord Edmund Talbot. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in petticoats of cream-coloured cashmere, with Pekin bodices trimmed with old lace, and Gainsborough hats with feathers to correspond. They also each wore a pearl arrow—with "May" in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Rev. Father W. T. Gordon officiated. The wedding party reassembled at Lord Norreys's house in Eaton-place for breakfast. Lord Edmund and his bride took their departure for Slindon Cottage, Sussex, where they intend passing their honeymoon. Her Ladyship's travelling costume was of cream cashmere and silk; hat to match, trimmed with daisies.

The marriage of the Hon. Francis John Pakenham, her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Republic of Chili, to Caroline Matilda, seventh daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ward, of Killinchy, county Down, was solemnised on the 29th ult., at the parish church, Bangor, county Down, Ireland. The marriage service was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dromore, the Rev. T. Blackwood Price, and the Rev. E. Maguire. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Harriette Cromie Lyle, Miss Anne Henrietta Chichester, and Miss Ethel Blackwood Price, nieces of the bride. After the ceremony the relatives of both families were entertained at a déjeuner at Bangor Castle, the residence of Mr. R. E. Ward. The pen used in signing the marriage settlements was that used by the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries in the signature of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

Marriages are arranged to take place between Viscount Coke and the Hon. Alice White, second daughter of Lord and Lady Annaly; and between the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.B., of Hampton, Warwickshire, and Miss Janet Pleydell Bouverie, second daughter, and between the Hon. Alister Campbell, Scots Guards, and Miss Constance P. Bouverie, fourth daughter of Mr. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, of Brymon, Somersetshire.

MUSIC.  
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The series of extra performances, at reduced prices, terminated last Saturday evening, when "Aida" was given, for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, the lessee. As the cast was nearly identical with that of recent occasions, slight comment will suffice. Again Mdlle. Kellogg, Madame Trebelli, and Signor Galassi, gave great effect, respectively, to the characters of Aida, Amneris, and Amonasro; Signor Frapolli having on this occasion sustained the part of Radames with much success. The principal singers, Mr. Mapleson, and Sir Michael Costa, were called before the curtain, the National Anthem was given, according to custom, and the supplemental performances came to a close.

A farewell operatic concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday afternoon, the programme having included some effective performances by several of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre—these having been Mdlles. Minnie Hauk, Libia Drog, and Lido; Mesdames Trebelli, Marie Roze, and Sinico; Miss Emma Thursby; Signor Frapolli, Brignoli, Runcio, Galassi, and Del Puent; Mr. Carleton, and Herr Behrens. The selection was a varied and interesting one, but consisted of pieces too familiar to require specific detail. The encores were numerous. Sir Julius Benedict was the conductor.

Messrs. Gatti's new season of Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre begins this (Saturday) evening. Engagements have been made with various eminent vocalists, including Mrs. Osgood, Misses Merivale, Marriott, M. Davies, Orridge, and M. Cummings; Mesdames Patey and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. Boyle, Mr. King, and Mr. Maybrick. Those excellent solo pianists Mesdames Essipoff and Montigny-Rémaury and Mr. Charles Hallé are to appear, other instrumentalists named being M. Eouman and Herr Holman. A grand orchestra of eighty-five performers, led by Mr. A. Burnett, will again be a special feature, Mr. Arthur Sullivan being retained as conductor, with the efficient aid of Mr. A. Cellier. The first eight of Beethoven's symphonies will be given, in regular order, on Monday nights; Wednesdays will be classical nights; and Fridays English nights. The orchestral effects will occasionally be enhanced by the co-operation of the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey. The series will last eight weeks, and will be followed by performances of a similar kind in the same theatre, under the direction of M. Rivière, who has also announced promenade concerts at the Crystal Palace on Saturday evenings, Aug. 16, 23, and 30.

#### THEATRES.

##### LYCEUM.

An intercalary season having been permitted to Miss Genevieve Ward, a competent actress, for the production of a new drama, written by Messrs. Palgrave Simpson and Claud Templar, entitled "Zillah," the same was produced last Saturday. We regret to say that these intercalary seasons are generally unfortunate. The experience of last year was fatal to the lady who then made a similar effort to secure public attention for the autumn season. It is, under the best circumstances, a hazardous experiment; the drama is seldom of the most practicable type, and still more seldom properly rehearsed before representation. Both statements are true of the drama of "Zillah." It has two heroines, bearing the same personal resemblance, but different in the circumstances of rank, and unlike in disposition. They are both, however, the daughters of Raymond, Count of Toulouse, (Mr. Mead). A fire happening at the Count's palace, one of them mysteriously disappears, and is subsequently presented as the leader of a gipsy tribe, under the name of Zillah; the other remains with her family as the Lady Constance. Their resemblance is owing to their being twin sisters. Both of them are represented by Miss Ward. The actress showed in all respects her wonted talent, and surprised, besides, her audience with the rapid changes of costume required by the duality of the assumption. We cannot say much in favour of the performance in general. More than one of the actors failed in rendering the text, and exposed the situations to peril. We must, however, record one exception. Mr. Forbes Robertson, as Pierre Latouche, a travelling tinker, acted his part with conscientious accuracy, and made the best of its opportunities. He gave full effect to the wise saws which distinguish his part from others less demonstrative. The conduct of the advanced portions of the plot is defective, and conduced in a great measure to the ultimate failure of the piece. It has been withdrawn in favour of Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia," which was produced on Thursday.

Various efforts were made at other theatres to attract and interest the visitors to whom the Bank Holiday was an occasion of outdoor enjoyment, and who were likely to patronise dramatic representations on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday. At the Haymarket the comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was revived, for the benefit of Mr. Buckstone, the theatre having been placed at his disposal for five nights. Mr. Barry Sullivan gave his gratuitous services as Benedict; his efforts being sedulously aided by Mr. Rymer, Mr. Howe, Mr. E. Compton, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. D. Fisher, jun.; aided by Mesdames Rose Eytinge, B. Henri, E. Thorne, and other talented ladies. We may here state that Mr. Howe is about to retire from the house to which he has been attached for more than forty years, and joins the company at the Vaudeville as actor and stage manager. He will appear at that theatre on Saturday, the 16th inst., in Mr. Byron's comedy, "The Girls," as the successor of Mr. William Farren. At the Adelphi, the revival of "Amy Robsart" has given place to that of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man;" but at the Princess's the melodrama of "Drink" retains its place. At the Olympic, "The Worship of Bacchus" was performed on Monday, but to-night will be replaced by the production of an American drama, entitled "Davy Crockett," an idyll of the Backwoods, in which Mr. Frank Mayo will appear, having already sustained the character in the United States more than 1700 times. The Gaiety has provided its patrons with Mr. Burnand's three-act comedy of "Boulogne" and Byron's burlesque of "Little Doctor Faust," involving the return of the entire company. The Strand presents for its programme "Ruth's Romance" and "Madame Favart," and the Globe "Dom Quixote, Jun." and "Les Cloches de Corneville." Mr. E. Solomon has been appointed musical conductor at the Globe. The opera "H.M.S. Pinafore" is being excellently performed at two theatres, the Opéra-Comique and the Imperial, the injunction against its performance at the latter house having been reversed. At the Alhambra "The Princess of Trebizonde," originally produced at the Gaiety, is now being played for the first time, together with "Le Carnaval à Venise." Mr. Burnand's new play, called "Betsy," was performed at the Criterion on Wednesday, having been postponed from Monday.

The Polytechnic has added to its usual attractions some

capital illustrations of Zulu warfare. A lecture is also given by Mr. W. B. May which vividly interprets the picture. In particular, Mr. Archibald Forbes's perilous ride from Ulundi to Landman's Drift was highly commended. A dyspeptic illusion, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Curried Prawns," served admirably to introduce Messrs. Walker and Pepper's optical invention. The dreamer partakes in a representation of "Faust," which is humorously perplexed and distorted in every possible way. Mr. King also delivers a lecture on "Flashing Signals."

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have returned to the Egyptian Hall, and repeat their usual entertainments.

We regret to learn from Reuter's telegram from New York that Mr. Charles Fechter, the celebrated actor, is dead. He was born in London, at Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, about 1823, and was educated in France as a sculptor. But his inclinations for the stage led to his appearance at the Salle Molière, in "Le Mari de la Veuve," after which he joined a troupe that made the round of Italy. In 1846 he appeared in Berlin. His first success on the French stage was as Duval in "La Dame aux Camélias." On the English stage he appeared in 1860 as Hamlet, at the Princess's; and next year as Othello. Becoming lessee of the Lyceum, he produced there "The Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," and "The Long Strike." In 1870, he visited the United States, and achieved a decided success. Lately, his health has been feeble, as we have heard from time to time. He has died early, but as an intelligent actor and artist secured a lasting reputation.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner will take place on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at Greenwich.

The *Morning Advertiser* states that Baron Henry de Worms has acceded to the wish of the Governor and committee of the Licensed Victuallers' School that he should preside at this year's anniversary festival.

A large number of cases of saving life under circumstances of great personal bravery have been investigated by the committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has conferred the usual rewards.

The Masters of the Bench have awarded to the following students of the Inner Temple pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each, after a competitive examination:—Equity, Mr. George Cave; Real Property, Mr. Arthur Williams; Common Law, Mr. F. A. Keating.

The committee of the Jewish Home, Stepney-green, have presented their president (Mr. F. D. Mocatta) with a lifesize and lifelike portrait of himself by Mr. Mordecai; and their vice-president, Mr. Barrow-Emanuel, with an elegant piece of plate, in recognition of their labours on behalf of the charity.

The half-yearly meeting of the Crystal Palace Company was held yesterday week at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., the chairman of the company, presiding. The proceedings were very stormy throughout, and resulted in the appointment of a committee of shareholders to inquire into the affairs and position of the company.

Cardinal Newman was on Sunday presented with an address of congratulation from branches of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Society, in forty-six towns in Great Britain. The delegates attended at the Oratory. Allusion was made in the address to the interest his Eminence had always shown in the labouring class, and to the fact that his most brilliant lectures were delivered to working men.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons who have been inquiring into the circumstances of the suspension of Mr. Goffin's certificate by the Science and Art Department have reported that, just previous to the examination, Mr. Goffin disclosed to his pupils, in certain science classes in the United Westminster Schools, the answers to a large number of questions in the examination papers.

At Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, M. Pietri, of Camden House, Chisellhurst, appeared in support of a charge made by him against a Frenchman of threatening his life unless a claim for money on account of alleged services to the late Emperor Napoleon III. were responded to. After hearing M. Pietri's evidence and that of a police inspector, the magistrate, Mr. Newton, committed the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in July the total number of paupers was 77,904, of whom 41,015 were in workhouses and 36,899 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1657, 1058, and 1045 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 577, of whom 424 were men, 126 women, and 27 children.

A number of silver bronze medals and certificates of merit awarded to various exhibitors were distributed last Saturday at the Westminster Exhibition, Victoria-street, by Mrs. J. G. Talbot. The exhibition will close this (Saturday) evening, after the final ceremony, which will be held at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, at which Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster, First Lord of the Admiralty, has kindly promised to preside. Sir Henry James, M.P., and others will be present.

A memorial from the vestry and a number of inhabitants of St. Pancras has been forwarded to the Earl of Beaconsfield asking that that parish, now forming part of the Parliamentary borough of Marylebone, may be constituted a separate borough, with two representatives. The memorialists state that in 1871 the population of that borough was 477,532, its area extending on one side from Kensington to Hampstead, and on the other from St. Giles's-in-the-Fields to Highgate; that the parish of St. Pancras is 2672 acres in extent, has a population of nearly 250,000, and contains 26,880 separate houses, with a total rateable value of £1,334,410, and, further, that the inhabitants generally are of the well-to-do working classes, and the more struggling portion of the trading and manufacturing classes.

At the annual exhibition of the works entered for the National Art-Competition, South Kensington, now opened to the public in the central hall (first story) of the galleries on the south of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens (the entrance to which is on the west side of the Exhibition-road, South Kensington), there are about 1100 works selected from about 14,200 sent up from 145 schools of art throughout the kingdom. The subjects of the competition are figure drawing and modelling, painting in oil and water colours, and design, especially as applied to manufactures. The prizes awarded are 10 gold medals, 45 silver medals, 77 bronze medals, and 168 books. The Princess of Wales's Scholarships are awarded to the two female students who take the highest prizes of the year in the national competition. Besides these distinctions, which are awarded by the Science and Art Department, prizes are given annually in connection with the national competition for specified subjects of design by the Plasterers' Company, for designs for plasterers' work drawn in monochrome, or modelled in plaster. The Owen Jones memorial prizes are given by the Society of Arts.



MOHAMMED TEWFIK PASHA, THE NEW KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

His Highness Mohammed Tewfik, who has succeeded to the viceroyalty of Egypt, by a decree of the Ottoman Empire, upon the forced abdication of his father, Ismail, was born on Nov. 10, 1852. He is the sixth ruler of Egypt in the dynasty of Mohammed Ali Pasha, who was appointed Vali or Governor in 1806, and who, in 1841, got the Sultan, with the Five Great Powers of Europe, to settle the hereditary principality in his own family. Ali had rebelled against the Sultan, encouraged by the French Government of that day, and had made himself absolute master of the country. He was succeeded in 1848 by his son Ibrahim Pasha, who lived but two months after his elevation. The next ruler, Abbas Pasha, a son of Mohammed Ali's second son, reigned but six years. In 1854 he was strangled by order of the Sultan, as a punishment for attempted treason. Said Pasha, a third son of Mohammed Ali Pasha, succeeded on the death of Abbas; but Said also died in 1863, upon which his nephew Ismail Pasha, second son of Ibrahim, born in January, 1829, became ruler in his turn. This is the "Khedive" who has recently been deposed, that title (a word of two syllables) being conferred upon him, instead of "Vali," by an Imperial firman of 1866. At the same time, the law of succession was altered from that which had been established in 1841. Instead of succession devolving, as heretofore, according to the usual principles of Mohammedan law, upon the senior male descendant of the founder of the dynasty, it was to go to Ismail's eldest son, and thenceforth in the same order of primogeniture, excluding the other branches of Mohammed Ali's family. This favour was granted to the late Khedive, in 1866, by Sultan Abdul Aziz, in consideration of a large money payment, but in violation of the ancient and sacred law, and of the convention with the Foreign Powers. The consequence of that arrangement of 1866 is the present accession of Tewfik, instead of Halim, a fourth son of Mohammed Ali, now about fifty years of age, and reputed a much abler man. The deposition of the Khedive is fresh in our readers' minds, and they do not need to be reminded of the scandalous financial exposures by which it was preceded. A volume just published by Messrs. S. Tinsley and Co., "Egypt Under Ismail Pasha," edited by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, gives a sad account of this recent passage of contemporary history.

Our Cairo Correspondent says, "It would be premature to speculate on the prospects of Egypt under the new régime, as the Prince has not hitherto been prominently brought forward. He held office as Minister of the Interior for some time, before the fall of the late Ismail Pasha; but the position gave little

scope for displaying his capacity, as he was coupled with a councillor or adviser, some hard-headed official, who really did the work, and was actually responsible. The Prince's short presidency of the Council of Ministers did not prove a success; but he could not have been an independent agent under the circumstances. In private life he is very much esteemed, and is popular among all classes and nationalities. He is a strict and consistent Mohammedan, without being a fanatic; and, though he has not had the advantage of a European education, like his brothers, he is exceedingly well informed and conversant with the topics of the day."

The Portrait of Tewfik Pasha is from a photograph by Mr. O. Schoefft, of Cairo.

#### THE LATE COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN.

The memorial cross to the memory of the late Countess of Loudoun, which was unveiled at Ashby de-la-Zouch a few days since, is in the form of an Eleanor cross, 70 feet high. It was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The inscription was written by the Earl of Beaconsfield; it runs thus:—"In memory of Edith Maud, Countess of Loudoun in her own right—Baroness Botreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings—who, sprung from an illustrious ancestry, herself possessed their noblest qualities, the people of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and its neighbourhood have raised this Cross—a tribute of admiration and of love." Besides the niche containing this inscription there are two others, with coats of arms, the first containing the arms of the late Countess, surmounted by her coronet, the second that of her husband, Mr. Abney-Hastings, bearing in the centre an escutcheon of pretence, with the Countess's arms and coronet repeated. The Cross is highly decorated, and around it hang six smaller shields, suspended by sprays of foliage, copied from the tomb of Aymer de Valence in Westminster Abbey, an ancestor of the late Countess. These shields contain the arms of some of the families from whose heiresses her Ladyship descended—namely, Hastings, Rawdon, Hungerford and Botreaux, Pole, Plantagenet, Neville, Montacute, and Monthermer.

The late Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, Countess of Loudoun, to whose memory this cross is erected, died in January, 1874, at the age of forty. She had married, in April, 1853, Mr. Charles Frederick Clifton, of Willesley Hall, Leicestershire, who, in 1859, by Act of Parliament, assumed the surname and

arms of Abney-Hastings. This was to comply with the conditions of a settlement made in 1844 by the late Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, Bart., of his estate upon Lady Edith Rawdon-Hastings, who succeeded to the title of Countess of Loudoun on the death of her brother in 1868. This lady was thus the representative of the ancient family of Hastings, which has been connected for many centuries with the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where the ruins of the stately castle built by her celebrated ancestor, Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by Richard III., still form the principal attraction. Willesley Hall, the residence of her husband, is in the neighbourhood of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. She was endeared to the people of that place by many acts of kindness and sympathy, while she resided in the neighbourhood. The Countess of Loudoun was, moreover, a woman of strong intellect and of business-like habits. When her brother, the late Marquis of Hastings, died, leaving his affairs in a desperate condition, the management of the family property devolved upon her. She contrived to pay off all his debts within three years, and to redeem both Donnington Hall, the family seat in Derbyshire, and Loudoun Castle, in Ayrshire, which had been purchased by the Marquis of Bute, cousin of Lord Hastings, with the friendly understanding that the Hastings family might have it again at the price he paid for it. The marriage of Lady Flora Paulina Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun, to the Duke of Norfolk, took place in November, 1877. We then gave some particulars concerning this lady's family and connections.

#### THE MARBLE ROCKS OF JUBBULPORE.

The View presented in our Engraving is furnished by one of the Sketches of Mr. W. Simpson, who has travelled so frequently in different parts of India. This place is at the Bhera Ghat, on the Nerbudda river, a few miles from Jubbulpore, now a familiar railway station. The river has here cut its way through a mass of white marble; and at one place the rocks rise almost perpendicularly on each side to a considerable elevation. The upper part of the rock is covered by lichens, all of a dark, blackish tint, and its real character is concealed; but lower down, as high as the river rises in the wet season, the marble is left clear and white, and the light has a tendency to gleam through the rock in pale tints of yellow, green, and pink. Visitors go up the river in rude boats to see the rocks.

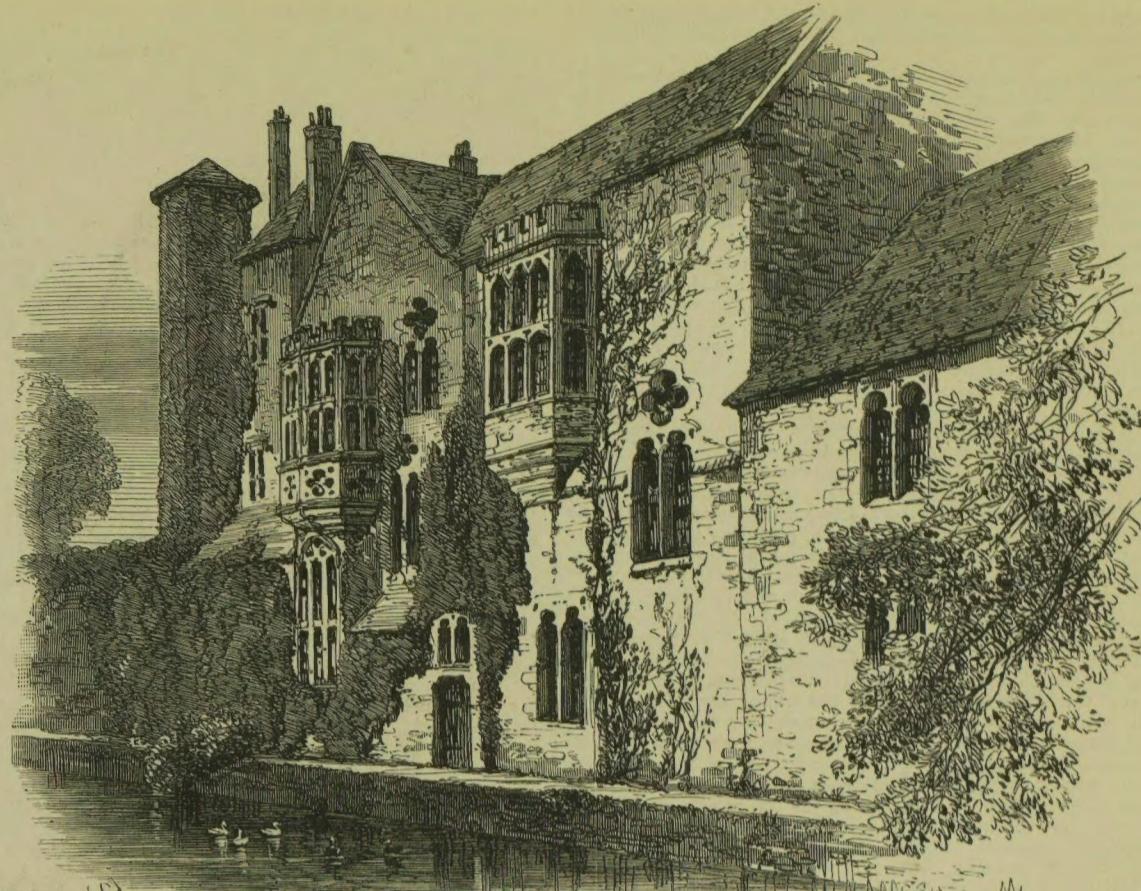
## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## WELLS.

The Royal Archaeological Institute has met this week at Taunton, and will have its excursion next Monday to Wells. Twenty or thirty miles north-east of Taunton, half-way on the road from Taunton to Bath, sits the quiet little Cathedral city, at the foot of the Mendip hills. Glastonbury, with the ruins of its Abbey, on that ground rising from wide marshes, which was once the Isle of Avalon, and was surrounded by water like the Isle of Ely, is six miles to the south. The Mendips, a range of rocky limestone masses, with abrupt cliffs and deep ravines and caverns, fill up the north-western part of the horizon as far as Cheddar. It is like a small fragment of the Derbyshire Peak, accidentally dropped amidst the flat pasture-meadows of Somersetshire.

The West Saxon Kingdom, which grew to be that of England, stretched in this direction, sometimes much harassed by Danish invaders landing in the Bristol Channel. It was King Ina, in the year 704, who founded a college of canons at Wells. That name was derived from a spring of reputed miraculous healing efficacy, dedicated to St. Andrew. Two hundred years later, in the reign of Edward the Elder, a bishopric of Wells was created. Its first occupants were translated from the neighbouring Abbey of Glastonbury. The French Bishop John de Villula, some time after the Norman Conquest, removed the see to Bath. There was much dispute about this, till it was resolved, after a few years, to style the diocese "of Bath and Wells." The Bishop was thenceforth elected by an equal vote of monks in Bath Abbey and Canons of Wells. The Cathedral, as it now stands at Wells, was begun in 1214 by Bishop Jocelyn Trotman. Its west front is adorned with three hundred sculptured figures of saints and angels, apostles, kings and queens, princes, prelates, knights and nobles, and with groups representing actions of Bible history. This magnificent front, with its supporting towers, and the north transept and tower, also the exterior of the choir and the chapter-house, are shown in the fine view drawn by Mr. S. Read. Its architecture is that of the early part of the thirteenth century.

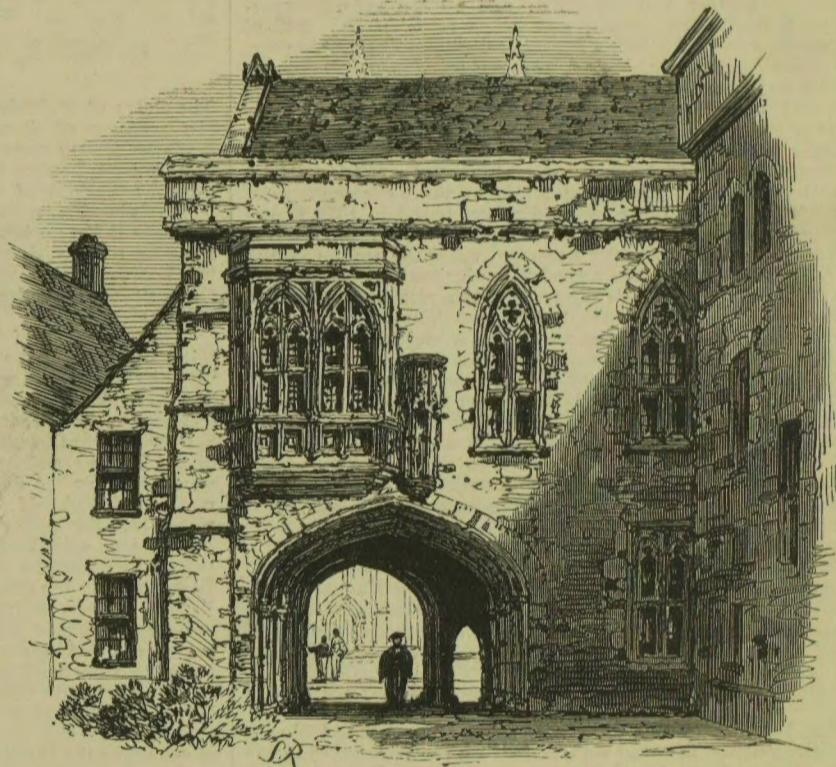
A gateway, the "Chain-gate," is seen at the left hand, with a gallery passing above it from the Chapter-house to the Vicar's College. The buildings in the Vicar's Close, including the chapel and hall, are in character with the Cathedral itself. Another gateway, leading from the Market-place to the Cathedral-green, is nicknamed "Penniless Porch." A windy,



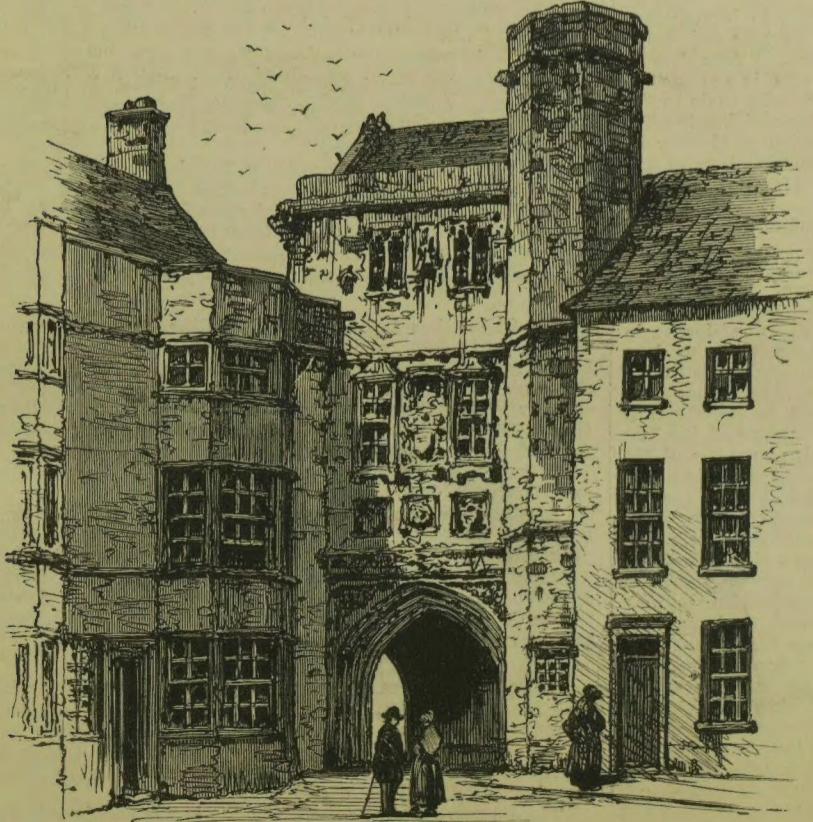
BISHOP'S PALACE.



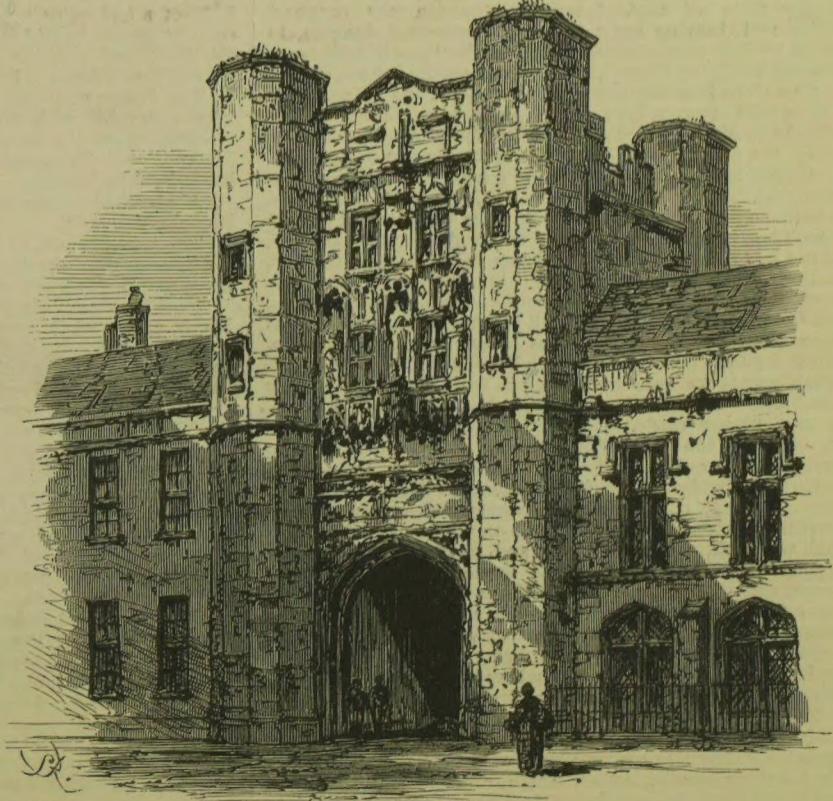
GREAT HALL, BISHOP'S PALACE.



VICAR'S CLOSE.



PENNILESS PORCH.



PALACE GATE.

draughty place, where fatal chills are said to have been caught by bare-headed ecclesiastics, has got the name of "Kill-canon Corner."

In pleasant grounds outside the town are the remains of the old Bishop's Palace, overlooking a moat of placid water. The entrance to this ancient seat of episcopal pomp and power is guarded by a tall gatehouse, like that of a baronial castle. It was indeed a walled fortress capable of resisting a siege in those days. The ruins of the great hall, built in 1275, by Bishop Burnell, have some historical interest. Here, in Henry VIII.'s reign, the last Abbot of Glastonbury, Whiting, was tried for treason. He was legally acquitted, but was nevertheless put to death. The hall was destroyed soon afterwards by order of the Protector Somerset. The modern Bishop's Palace is situated within these grounds. There was a Bishop in 1703, Dr. Kidder, who was killed, and his wife with him, by the fall of a stack of chimneys, blown down in a storm, through the old palace roof as they lay in bed. His predecessor was the good Bishop Ken, author of the *Morning and Evening Hymns*.

The Royal Archaeological Institute, under the presidency of the Bishop, will visit the Cathedral and Palace of Wells, as stated above, and will take Glastonbury Abbey the same day, on its way back to Taunton. Its other excursions, beginning last Wednesday, are to Cleeve Abbey and Dunster Castle; to Staple Fitzpaine and Castle Neroche; to Bridgewater, Cawdron, Stoke Courtey, Fairfield, Doddington, East Quantocks-head, and St. Audries; to Langport, Muchelney Abbey, Montacute, Hamdon, Barrington Court, and Ilminster; and to Norton Fitzwarren, Bishop's Lydeard, Cothelstone, and Kingston. The members will have leisure to inspect the museum of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, which now is domiciled in the old Castle of Taunton, a little to the west of the Market-place, and in the rear of the Castle Hotel. The collection occupies six or seven rooms on the ground and first floors of the castle, which they saved from destruction at the cost of £5000, in 1875, in order to form a home for the museum and library. It includes several mummies and other Egyptian antiquities, specimens of bronze and stone weapons of different ages and countries, British canoes, bracelets, armlets, swords, and a quantity of British and Roman remains, pottery, stirrups, tiles, &c., found within the borders of Somersetshire. Besides these there are marble sculptures from ancient Bath, representing Castor and Pollux; Roman pottery from Bridgewater; stone coffins, tesselated pavements, old crossbows, pike heads, keys, and tobacco pipes; articles manufactured at Taunton in the Middle Ages; examples of Greek, Roman, American, and English pottery and porcelain; and cannon-balls, powder-flasks, bill-hooks, pistols, and other relics of the field of Sedgemoor, which is only a few miles distant. The numismatic, natural history, ethnological, and geological departments are extremely complete for a modern and local collection, illustrative of the strata of the Quantock and Cheddar hills and of the rocks of Lyme Regis, with their plesiosauri and ichthyosauri; and also rich in examples of peat in all its successive stages of formation, mostly from the neighbourhood of Bridgewater. Perhaps the most interesting article in the entire collection, historically speaking, is the Reliquary, found in 1849 in the church of Kewstoke, near Weston-super-Mare. This contains in front a carved figure under a canopy, and at the back an arched recess, in which was found a wooden cup inclosed within the door. The cup contains what is supposed to be a residuum of human blood, and surmised to be that of Thomas à Becket. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries it is conjectured that the monks of Woodspring carried away what they would naturally prize most highly—the blood of their patron saint, and built it for safety into the wall of the Church of Kewstoke, which was near to them. Woodspring Priory was founded in 1210 by William de Courtenay, a near relative of Tracy, one of Becket's murderers, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas of Canterbury. To this priory lands were also bequeathed by descendants of Brito, another of Becket's murderers.

The British Archaeological Association holds its thirty-sixth annual Congress next week at Yarmouth. Lord Waveney is the president, and the excursions arranged comprise places of much antiquarian interest in that part of the Eastern Counties.

#### ZULU WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The bold, unwearied, dauntless, solitary horseman, "bloody with spurring, fiery red with haste," who is represented in our front-page Engraving, is the renowned Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, Mr. Archibald Forbes. This gentleman, who has served in a cavalry regiment, is equally distinguished, among those who follow military campaigns in the service of journalism, for his practical knowledge of warfare, his literary powers of description and spirited narrative, and his extraordinary feats of rapid travelling, through the roughest country and braving the most obvious personal dangers, to send off his letters or telegrams at the earliest possible moment. After the battle of Ulundi, which was fought, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, on the 4th ult., Mr. Forbes volunteered to convey Lord Chelmsford's despatch, for Major-General the Hon. H. Clifford at Maritzburg, announcing the victory, the news of which was to be instantly sent to England. The nearest telegraph station for the purpose of this important communication was at Landman's Drift, on the Buffalo River, the boundary which separates Natal from the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, a place situated nearly due west of Ulundi, and not less than a hundred and ten miles distant from it. Mr. Forbes had to go there as quickly as he could in order to dispatch his own report of the battle to the *Daily News*, and Lord Chelmsford was glad to avail himself of so good a messenger for the conveyance of the official despatch to be forwarded by General Clifford to the War Office. It was a ride of the distance we have mentioned in fourteen hours, entirely alone, over a rugged and mountainous country without any proper roads, and with no small risk of being cut off by the straggling bands of the enemy dispersed all over Zululand after the rout of their main army, or probably still lurking about the British rear, and along the route of its communications, for the plunder of occasional convoys. Mr. Forbes rode on all through the night, which was dark, with a thick fog, and he twice lost his way. He performed this valuable public service with such intrepid courage and so much personal address that we trust he will receive from her Majesty the Queen a suitable honorary distinction, at the request of the Secretary of State for War. If he cannot have the Victoria Cross, being a non-combatant, let him have the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is usually bestowed on civilians for services rendered in any of the British colonies or foreign possessions.

The Extra Supplement given with this Number of our Journal is a large Engraving, drawn from the Sketches furnished by our Special Artist, which represents the army of Lord Chelmsford, in its advance to Ulundi, occupying a Zulu military kraal. The General and one of the officers of his Staff, on horseback, are in the centre of the ground; the troops

have just come up behind, a regiment of infantry led by its mounted officers; while the half-naked men of the Native Contingent, with some Zulu women and children, who have sought refuge in camp, lie carelessly about the foreground. Officers of the Native Contingent are speaking to these people and ordering them to keep the place clear. To the right hand are seen many of the round dome-shaped huts, built of poles and boughs, with a thatched grass roof, belonging to the Zulu soldiers, for whom the kraal was constructed by the command of King Cetewayo. Unsaddled horses, also packhorses, and waggon drawn by several pairs of yoked oxen, are brought forward to the left hand. In the distance are more waggon approaching the camp, with their guards of detached companies of soldiers, and one or two batteries of field artillery are coming up. The scene is very characteristic of South African campaigning business on the largest scale and in an open country.

Our Correspondent with the division of the British Army which advanced from the Lower Tugela lately described, in a letter published two or three weeks ago, his visit to the battle-field of Gingihlovo. The state in which he found the graves of Lieut.-Colonel Northery, of the 60th Rifles, Lieutenant G. C. Johnson, of the 99th Regiment, and others killed in that action, which took place on April 2, preparatory to relieving Colonel Pearson and the besieged garrison of Ekhowe, was particularly set forth in that letter. An Illustration of the place of sepulture, with its simple monuments hastily erected by the comrades of the slain soldiers, appears in our Supplement of this week.

We have news from the Cape to the 15th ult., with despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley, who states that Cetewayo is now a fugitive, with his wives and a few of his personal followers, in the Ngome Mountains. Sirayo, his brother, one of the principal Zulu chiefs, is still with the King, but Dabulamanzi, another of his brothers, who commanded the Zulu army at Isandhlwana, has surrendered himself to the British General. Lord Chelmsford has resigned his command, and is about to return to England. The division of General Crealock, from the Lower Tugela, has joined the main army. Sir Garnet Wolseley had summoned all the Zulu chiefs to meet him, on the 19th, and to lay down their arms. He promises that their country shall not be annexed, or the ordinary customs of their nation interfered with, but only the military system of the Zulu kingdom is to be abolished. A chain of forts is to be erected across the country; and Zululand, it is said, will be divided into four separate principalities, each ruled by a native prince owing allegiance to the British Government.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The statue of M. Thiers at Nancy was unveiled on Sunday, in the presence of about 20,000 persons. Five Ministers and Madame Thiers were present, and speeches were made by MM. Martel, Lepère, and Jules Simon. Preparations are being made by the town of Belfort for a similar demonstration.

M. Jules Ferry on Sunday distributed the prizes to the students of the Sorbonne. In his speech he said that the State was now seeking, despite clamours and defections, to reinstate the University in rights and dignities infringed for the last thirty years—a service for which it asked for no sacrifice of independence.

The Committee of the Senate on M. Jules Ferry's bill, after rejecting clause 7 (the anti-Jesuit clause), on Thursday week voted by six to two against the whole bill. M. Jules Simon has been elected reporter; but the public discussion of the measure in the Senate has been adjourned until the winter Session. In the Chamber it was resolved to reduce the stipends of the Bishops and Archbishops, and to increase those of the working clergy. A discussion upon the Foreign Office Estimates followed. M. Waddington gave some explanations respecting the policy of France with regard to Greece and Egypt, and said that diplomatic documents would be laid before the Chambers at the commencement of the next Session. Last Saturday the Chambers sat for the last time at Versailles. In both Houses M. Waddington read a decree declaring the ordinary Session of 1879 closed. It was at the same time announced that an autumn sitting would commence on a day hereafter to be fixed, between Nov. 25 and Dec. 1.

The Comte de Chambord has published a letter to the Marquis de Foresta at Marseilles, in which he denies that in 1873 he voluntarily declined to avail himself of an opportunity of ascending the throne, and reserves for a future occasion full explanations of the events of that period. He says that the traditional Monarchy was in harmony with the aspirations of the majority of the people. The country, indeed, expected a King of France; but political intrigues had decided that it should have, instead, a Mayor of the Palace. The Count adds that he remains faithful to his oath never to become the King of a faction or a party, and declares that he will never cease to appeal to all honest men for support. "Armed with this force, and with the grace of God," he says, in conclusion, "I can save France. It is my duty and my desire to do so."

The *France* announces that the Lord Mayor of London has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in recognition of the reception of the French members of the International Telegraph Conference and Literary Congress lately held in London.

Academical honours have been conferred upon Mr. Blanchard Jerrold.

The Government, at the instance of M. Hérold, Prefect of the Seine, refuses to sanction the renaming of the Boulevard Haussmann, the Rue Bonaparte, and the Rue Cambacérès.

On Thursday, July 31, the Baroness Clara Anna Martha de Knyff, widow of General de Knyff, for many years resident in the Rue Billault, Paris, was buried with great pomp in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, the chief mourners being her sons, Baron Anatole de Knyff and Baron Ernest de Knyff. The deceased Baroness, born in 1794, was a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Clavering, of Axwell Park, and a member of the Church of England. The old chapel in the Avenue Marboeuf, where the services were held at one o'clock, before the cortège proceeded to the grave, presented a very unusual appearance, being hung with black cloth externally, and from ceiling to floor internally, and converted, in fact, into a *chapelle ardente*, with a vast number of lighted candles, not only on each side of the decorated catafalque, but all round the building in front of the draped galleries. When the hearse and the long train of mourning-coaches passed from the Champs Elysées into the Avenue Marboeuf, the organ announced their approach, and the Rev. Aberigh Mackay appeared in his surplice at the church-door, under the heavy curtains of black, silver-fringed, over which the family arms of the Baroness were emblazoned. The Burial Service was read in French, in the church and at the cemetery. The elder boys of the British Schools, led by their head master, Mr. Smith, sang the ninetieth Psalm and Nos. 399 and 400 of "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

Five persons lost their lives and eleven others were seriously injured in a railway accident which occurred on Monday afternoon on the line between Nancy and Vezelise.

##### ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Genoa from Rome on Saturday last. Their Majesties received several deputations on Monday. A banquet was given in the evening, after which their Majesties attended a gala performance at the theatre. The King and Queen left Genoa on Tuesday for Monza. Before leaving their Majesties thanked the Syndic of Genoa for the hearty welcome accorded to them in that city.

At Naples, Deputy Vastarini and Signor Pagliano, a member of the Provincial Council, were attacked in the streets of the city by four men armed with sticks. The former was much bruised, and the latter received a slight wound in the head. The assailants have been arrested. Some question connected with the administrative elections is said to be the cause of the outrage.

##### SPAIN.

In consequence of the receipt of a telegram stating that the Infanta Marie del Pilar, sister of King Alfonso, was dangerously ill, the King and the Princess of Asturias left the palace of La Granja on Monday afternoon for Escorial, where the Infanta was taking the baths. They arrived on Tuesday morning, an hour or two after the Princess had breathed her last. She was in her nineteenth year.

The construction of two large frigates has been decided on by the naval department.

A Madrid telegram states that fourteen persons have been killed by the explosion of a powder magazine at Durango.

##### GERMANY.

The retirement of Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the German Crown Prince, and her Majesty's eldest grandson, from the University of Bonn was made the occasion of a students' fête on a grand scale, in which the native population joined with much spirit, so far as the decoration of public and private buildings and attendance as spectators in windows and on balconies was concerned. The fête took place last week. A procession was formed on the Alte Zoll, headed by the band of the Emperor's Own Hussars, who had donned the regimental dress of the historic Dragoons of Bayreuth for the occasion. Students on horseback followed, bearing the colours and wearing the uniforms of the three principal corps—the Palatians, in violet, white, and red; the Prussians, in black, white, and black, and the Hanseats, in white and scarlet. A file of open carriages, drawn by four horses each, followed. The Prince occupied the principal seat in the first carriage, and wore the colours of the Prussian corps. The procession having made the tour of the town, the gentlemen, young and old, who had taken part in it assembled for a "commerz" (student's drinking-party), in which Herr Alexander de Claer, a brother of Count Moltke's aide-de-camp, presided. Toasts were drunk with all honours, the "salamander" of German students to the Emperor, the Imperial family, and the Prince. The Prince, who has completed his fifth term at the university, replied with a perfect self-command, and entered fully into the spirit of the occasion.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* of Monday evening announces that the King, in recognition of the faithful services which Dr. Falk has rendered to him and to the Monarchy, has raised the Minister's only son to the rank of a noble. The *Gazette* also publishes the nomination of Field Marshal von Manteuffel as Governor-General, and of Dr. Herzog as Secretary of State, of Alsace-Lorraine. Several other appointments to offices in the province are also gazetted.

A bronze statue of Prince Adalbert, the father of the German navy, is to be erected at Wilhelmshaven.

Dr. Lucius, the new Minister of Agriculture, has left Berlin for London. He was re-elected last Saturday member of the German Parliament for Erfurt. Of the 9422 votes recorded the Minister received 5050; Herr Traiger (Progressist), 2267; and Herr Kapell (Social Democrat), 1648.

An Imperial decree has been published at Berlin directing that the new law respecting the constitution and administration of Alsace-Lorraine shall come into force on Oct. 1 next.

Dr. Beseler, professor of law, has been elected rector of the University of Berlin.

Dr. Gneist, the learned Professor of Law at the University of Berlin, has received from the President of the United States, through Mr. Secretary Evarts, a valuable library of books on the history, constitution, and decisions of the courts of law in the Union. The presentation is intended as an acknowledgment of the valuable contributions of the learned Professor to the literature of jurisprudence. Dr. Gneist is the author of an important work on the "Constitution and Administration of English Law," "The English Nobility and Knighthood," "The English Land Tax," and many other legal and political treatises.

##### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria has finally fixed Saturday next for his visit to the Emperor William.

Count Zichy-Ferraris has been relieved, at his own request, of his post as Secretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior.

##### RUSSIA.

A naval review was held last week at Cronstadt in which the American corvette *Enterprise* participated, and a dinner was given by the Russian officers to the officers and sailors belonging to the *Enterprise*.

Five persons have been condemned to death, and ten others to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour, as the result of the Nihilist court-martial recently held at Kieff. In two instances the sentence of death has been commuted by General Loris Melikoff into imprisonment. The three men whose sentences were confirmed were executed on the 30th ult.

##### TURKEY.

The Sultan has bestowed on Kheredine Pasha an annual pension of 36,000f., and ordered him to retain the steam-launch and attendants which were placed at his service during the Vizierate. Aarif Pasha, the new Premier, has sent a circular to the Powers explaining that the abolition of the Grand Vizierate is intended to enable the Sultan to hold the reins of Government more tightly.

Safvet Pasha arrived at Constantinople on Monday, and had an interview with the Sultan.

According to a telegram of Monday's date from Constantinople, a difficulty had arisen in connection with the delimitation of the Turco-Montenegrin frontier, the English, Austrian, and Turkish members of the Commission having agreed upon a boundary line to which the Russian and Montenegrin delegates refuse their assent. The Italian Commissioner has reserved his opinion on the point.

##### AMERICA.

Memphis has been completely isolated, all communication with it, either by land or water, having been closed. Last week twenty-six deaths from yellow fever occurred there.

Telegrams from New York report that the cotton in Northern Texas is maturing earlier than usual, owing to the prevalence of drought in that district.

The Democrats have gained the day in the elections to the Kentucky State Legislature. The Republicans have at the same time gained slightly, while the Labour Party and Green-backers have lost heavily.

Major Walsh, of the Canadian Police, has visited General Miles's camp, and informed him that Sitting Bull had pitched his camp eighty miles within the Canadian border, and declared that he intended remaining there. A Sioux chief who accompanied Major Walsh brought peaceful assurances from his tribe.

## CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne, attended by a guard of honour furnished by the Royal Artillery, has officially visited the French frigate *Lagalissonnière*. His Excellency was received with a salute of seventeen guns.

The Quebec Legislature, by 27 votes against 25, has rejected a motion of the Premier, Mr. Joly, to reprimand a member for calling the Treasurer a liar in the course of a debate and refusing to retract.

There has been a popular demonstration at Quebec against the dismissal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just.

Many of the finest buildings in John-street and King-street, Hamilton, Ontario, have been destroyed by a fire which broke out in the business centre of that town on the 1st inst. Three persons were killed by the falling of a wall.

## INDIA.

The following telegram has been forwarded to us from the India Office for publication:—

From the Viceroy, Aug. 1, 1879.

Month July.—Rains favourable on whole; at one time deficient in Madras, but prospects latterly much improved, and now good. Deficiency of rain in Deccan supplied by excellent showers of past week. More rain needed in parts, Guzerat and Konkan. In Rajputana and central districts of Punjab, rain insufficient. Rest of India, prospects decidedly good, though flood and excessive rain have done partial harm. Distress in North-West subsiding; 66,000 on relief in Bombay Presidency. Rat plague decreasing.

A resolution of the Governor-General in Council has been published in the *Gazette of India* announcing that, in consequence of the state of the finances, the Viceroy has determined to dispense with the services of a considerable number of officials of the Public Works Department.

## AUSTRALIA.

Lord Augustus Loftus, the new Governor of New South Wales, arrived at Sydney on Monday, and met with a most cordial reception.

The Legislative Assembly of South Australia has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The Agent-General for Queensland has received a telegram announcing the safe arrival of the Scottish Knight at Townsville on the 16th ult.

The transport *Olympus* arrived at Portsmouth on Monday with another party of invalids and wounded from the Cape.

A petition to the Imperial Government, signed by 8661 out of 152,000, the total population, in favour of the substitution of a civil for a military Governor for the island of Malta, was forwarded to England by the last mail.

The Inter-Insular Rifle-Match between Jersey and Guernsey came off on Thursday week at Jersey, for the championship of the Channel Islands, between teams of ten selected shots from each island, at distances of 200 and 500 yards, ten shots each. Jersey scored two in advance at 200 yards, but fell behind at 500 yards, Guernsey scoring 653 against 639 by Jersey.

The Peruvian Envoy in London has received two telegrams from the seat of war in the Pacific via Panama, which state that Iquique has been again bombarded, but sustained little damage, and that the Huascar has captured a Chilian transport with a regiment of cavalry on board, and three other Chilian ships laden with coals and copper.

Early on Monday morning Messrs. George Thompson and Co.'s ship *Pericles*, which left Plymouth on the previous Thursday with 496 emigrants for Sydney, returned to Plymouth in a leaky condition. The ship struck near the Manacle Rocks on Thursday night, but quickly floated off, and continued on her voyage. On the afternoon of the following day the carpenter reported water in the fore-peak; and, as the water could not be kept down owing to one of the pumps having broken down, it was determined to make for Plymouth.

General Lord Mark Kerr distributed the prizes on Tuesday at the Oxford Military College.

The Liverpool Town Council has resolved, by thirty-six votes to eight, that a new supply of water shall be obtained from the Vyrnwy river, in Montgomeryshire.

A school of bottlenose whales was observed to enter the Bay of Nesting, Shetland, on Tuesday. Boats were immediately manned by the fishermen, and after a long and exciting chase eighty whales were driven on shore and captured. The hunt lasted till night.

At the Cork Assizes £1000 has been awarded as damages to Miss McEven in an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. W. Lane O'Neill, solicitor, of London; and in Dublin Miss Fowler has obtained £400 damages in a like action against Mr. John Robert Gordon, of Newry.

Earl and Countess Brownlow on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of a new middle-class school at Ellesmere. The school will be in connection with Canon Woodard's scheme, and will cost £50,000. The site, covering thirty acres, was given by Earl Brownlow. During the day £800 was collected in aid of the building fund. Over £40,000 is still needed.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday a severe thunderstorm broke over the metropolis. The lightning was very vivid, and in the southern and south-western suburbs much damage was done by hail. In a house at Surbiton twenty-one windowpanes were broken by the hail; and it is stated that a florist's newly-made greenhouses in the same neighbourhood have suffered damage to the extent of £2000. At Kew the large conservatories suffered to such an extent that they were closed on Sunday on account of the falling glass; and it is estimated that damage has been done to glass to the extent of £5000 or £6000, besides the irreparable injury done to the plants. The storm was also very severe in the southern, eastern, and midland counties. One man was killed and a number of sheep and cows also lost their lives. A parish church in Norfolk was greatly damaged, and the lightning set fire to a farmhouse at Tivetshall. Much injury was done to the crops by the rain.

Lord Beaconsfield was present at a banquet given to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening, and responded to the principal toast. He claimed that the Berlin Treaty, which had been said by the opponents of the Ministers to be impracticable, had now been carried into full effect, and that an adequate and scientific frontier to our Indian Empire had been attained. He spoke at some length of the commercial and agricultural depression; and, criticising a statement made by Lord Hartington, contrasted the English system of agriculture with the peasant proprietorship applauded by theoretical philosophers. Apologising for what he called his lecture on this subject, he said he might not have an opportunity for a long time of again addressing his countrymen; and he concluded by expressing the gratitude of the Ministry for the patriotic support they had received from the City. Lord Salisbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty were among the other speakers.

## NEW BOOKS.

Turkey in Asia is the country which is treated of in the two volumes entitled *Our New Protectorate*, by J. Carlisle M'Coan (Chapman and Hall), and the author of them will be listened to with the more respect and attention in consequence of the golden opinions he won by his "Egypt As It Is," in which he displayed the qualities, not very frequently combined, of a man of talent both practical and didactic, in business and in literary exposition.

The author undertakes to enlighten his countrymen, and he appears to be perfectly qualified to enlighten them, on nearly all questions connected with the geography, races, resources, and government of Turkey in Asia; and to promote the enlightenment he has furnished his volumes with "a map, showing the existing and projected public works." On that map are marked out various proposed lines of railway, with branches; and attention is drawn by underlining with red "the towns at which the Ottoman Government propose to construct harbours." Of course the author has some observations to offer concerning Cyprus, which, in our hands, he is sanguine enough to think, "may soon be expected to rival the prosperity, though never the beauty, of Corfu before our ill-advised surrender of the Ionian group to Greece." He does not presume to be an authority on strategical value; but, so far as a civilian can judge, he regrets "that we did not choose Rhodes or Mytilene instead." He speaks with more confidence, as well as with more weight, when he comes to resources and products, trade centres, and agriculture, slavery and polygamy, laws affecting foreigners, necessary reforms, and other topics with which civilians, and of civilians the merchant, are likely to have the most familiar acquaintance; and the chapters in which he deals with such subjects will no doubt receive, as they deserve, the closest attention not only of responsible persons but of ordinary readers also. He takes the opportunity of endeavouring to remove certain deeply imprinted but wholly erroneous notions, which must be dispelled before the average English mind can form anything like a true picture of the social conditions prevailing in "our new protectorate." The majority of readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that "a Mussulman who ill-treats his slaves is socially looked upon very much as a wife-beater amongst ourselves;" that servitude "carries with it no personal, or at least indebt, degradation;" that, "in Turkey as in Egypt, it not seldom happens that a master liberates a favourite slave and gives him his daughter in marriage, without the public feeling at all regarding the union as a *mésalliance*;" that "many Turks of what may be called the middle and upper classes prefer slave wives to freeborn mates," because they are then exempt from "the inconvenience of marriage relatives, and especially of mothers-in-law;" and that the status of slavery is "no bar to admission to the public service." It is not pleasant to read that a "small supply" of slaves "is still received from Tunis via Malta, whence, by what may be called the irony of trade, they mostly reach Constantinople on board British steamers, as the pretended harem and servants of some travelling Effendi." This mention of the word "harem" brings to mind the "popular misconception" which leads people to use the word as if it implied some "gross domestic immorality," and what our author has to say upon the subject may be read to considerable profit, though he only repeats, for the most part, what has been many times already dinned by wisdom into the ears of deaf adders. The author asserts, from knowledge acquired by long residence in Turkey, that "nowhere is the general tone of family and social morality higher." He acknowledges, however, as was to be expected, that, "much as the evils" of slavery and polygamy "are exaggerated by Western opinion, both are, in fact, bad enough to be incompatible with any advanced civilisation." All that is wanted is that objectors should know what it is they object to, and why they are right to object. As our author truly observes, "we tolerate polygamy in the Deccan and the Punjab; and what Indian legislation thus sanctions cannot well be condemned in Asia Minor." If anybody should be inclined to ask what is the area and what the population of Turkey in Asia, our author would reply, "about 650,000 square miles," and "some 16,500,000," of whom, perhaps, "ten millions are Turks—i.e., descendants of the original invaders and of the native races who, in turn, accepted the faith and race-name of their conquerors," and the rest Armenians, Kurds, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, execrable Circassians, Turcomans, Jews, and non-descripts. The religious creeds are almost as many in number as the races, "but in the main resolve themselves into Moslem and Christians, with a comparative handful of Jews." The possible "wealth of this fine territory is as great and varied as its population is mixed and its religions many," its government, "though in theory fairly enough adapted to its present stage of civilisation, in practice could not well be worse." Everything cries aloud for reform, which "the present Government has neither the will nor the power" to achieve, though "it is still strong enough to accomplish many salutary changes," and "if either civilisation or British interests require more we must do the work ourselves." Such is the opinion of the author, writing "with whatever weight may attach to long residence in the country and some special attention to its politics." And with the expression of his opinion a very interesting and apparently important book may conveniently be left to make its way into a multitude of hands.

The season of later summer and autumn has begun to invite long rambles in pleasant countries far and near. Books descriptive of such excursions, which have lain apart during months of pressing business in town, shall now engage our willing notice. A small volume, but one of the most delightful, relates Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's *Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes*. It is published by C. Kegan Paul and Co. The author has before given us *An Inland Voyage* up some rivers of northern France and adjacent regions, which made very agreeable reading. Here he figures as a pedestrian tourist, the donkey being laden only with his pack of bedding, clothing, and victuals. The Cévennes, an interesting mountain range extending south of Auvergne towards the Mediterranean, divides the upper valleys of the Loire and Allier and those of the Lot and Tarn, affluents of the Garonne, from the Lower Rhone. These wooded highlands were more than once the refuge of persecuted French Protestants. Mr. R. L. Stevenson, though bred in the chaste bosom of the Scottish Kirk, as he tells us, has a truly liberal respect and sympathy for real Christians of every creed. He made friends at a Cistercian or Trappist convent, while stanchly resisting the vehement attempts to convert him. Among descendants of the Camisards, who were the French Covenanters under Louis XIV., many of them still retaining their pure faith in a softer temper, he found himself more at home. The historical traditions and social life of the country are well brought out in these light pages. But Mr. Stevenson's personal adventures on the way, told with humorous confession of incessant little mistakes and mishaps in trivial matters of unaccustomed travel, are most entertaining. His donkey is a pretty, sly, disobedient, obstinate little jade named Modestine, which he is fain to belabour incessantly, to his own grief and remorse, for he would rather love and cherish her as a favourite daughter. Why a man should encumber himself with the

charge of leading or driving a beast of burden over the hilly roads, instead of carrying what he wants in a knapsack on his own shoulders, may here be asked. The fact is, that Mr. Stevenson had a great notion of camping out and sleeping in the open air; for which purpose he chose not a tent, but a snug waterproof sack. This, with other intended comforts, made up the troublesome donkey's load. We cannot advise future tourists in the Cévennes or anywhere else to follow such an inconvenient mode of transport. But readers may securely accompany this genial and clever writer in the amusing narrative of his daily experiences. The book is one that will last a long time for the pleasure of quoting, and remembering its quaint anecdotes and quips of comic genius.

A very complete account of the "Black Forest," that romantic district of South-western Germany, partly in Baden and partly in Württemberg, which is a favourite resort of the superior class of tourists, has been published by Messrs. Strahan and Co. Its author is L. G. Séguin, whose "Walks in Algiers," and the charming little tales called "The French Village," should be a sufficient recommendation. *The Black Forest, its People and Legends*, is more than an ordinary book of topographical description, as it presents many passages of historical and traditional narrative, highly characteristic of the region, to which readers of this volume will feel drawn by a fresh interest. They may almost dispense with Cook's or Baedeker's *Guide to the Black Forest*. We commend, however, a new publication of Baedeker's, the *Handbook to Norway and Sweden*, just published in London by Dulau and Co., of Soho-square. It is one of the most compact, instructive, and convenient works of this useful kind. Fifteen maps and three plans accompany this well-arranged compendium of information, which every traveller bound to the Scandinavian peninsula is strongly advised to procure.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P., presided last Saturday, amid much rejoicing, at the opening of the New Chorley Townhall, which has been built at a cost of £30,000.

An extension of the East and West India Dock was opened last Saturday. The new basin is six acres in extent, and the depth of water at the new entrance is thirty-one feet at ordinary spring tides, being four feet deeper than any other dock entrance in the Thames. The cost of the extension and two ranges of warehouses was £250,000.

Yesterday week the Literary Production Committee held a meeting at the offices, Southampton-buildings, for the purpose of awarding the £100, the amount of prizes advertised some months ago, for the three best stories written by amateurs. Mr. Darton presided. The secretary, having read the conditions under which the prizes were offered, stated that 133 had been submitted, and that every line of every manuscript had been perused by at least two members of the committee, but out of the number submitted three stood out prominently, while the majority were considerably above the average merit. In the opinion of the judges Miss Probyn's story was by far the best, still, failing to comply with Rule 3 regarding length, it was disqualified for the first prize. Eventually the first prize of £60 was awarded to Miss M. Doake, of Dromara, Ireland, for "May Darling;" the second prize of £25 to Miss May Probyn, of Weybridge, for "Who Killed Cock Robin?" and the third of £15 to Miss Clutton Brock, for "The Price of a Violin."

The annual competition of the Artillery volunteers began on Monday at Shoeburyness. Mr. Brooshoof's prize of £30 was taken by the first detachment of the 8th Lancashire; Lord Londesborough's prize of £20 was secured by the second detachment of the 2nd Cheshire; the 3rd Middlesex Artillery prize of £15 was won by the third detachment of the 1st Edinburgh; and the Duke of Cambridge's prize of £10 by the second detachment of the 8th Lancashire. On Tuesday Lancashire was again to the front, the 15th, another Liverpool Corps, taking the first prize, in the shape of ten silver cups, value £50, presented by the Houses of Lords and Commons. The successful detachment was the 6th. The second prize went to the second detachment of the 2nd Durham (Seaham) Corps, who received the National Artillery Association prize of £20. The second detachment 8th Lancashire, which won the fourth prize in the Shell Contest on Monday, took the third also in this competition, £15, and the 1st Gloucester (Bristol) Corp, the fourth, given by Lord Longford. The winners in Wednesday's competition have also been announced as follows:—1st prize (Prince of Wales's) won by 7th detachment 2nd Durham, second prize, £20, won by 4th detachment 2nd Durahm, third prize, £15, won by 1st detachment 2nd Carnarvon, fourth prize, ten guineas, given by Captain Cameron, 4th Durham Artillery, won by 2nd detachment 2nd Durham.—The annual camp of instruction for Engineer Volunteers was opened at Chatham last Saturday, and will remain open until the 16th.—The members of the London Rifle Brigade have used the August Bank Holiday for their annual prize meeting and "week under canvas" at Rainham, Essex.—A detachment of the Bristol Naval Volunteer Artillery embarked last Saturday morning for a week's cruise in the gun-boat Cromer; this day the second detachment will embark, and on the 16th there will be a heavy gun competition for the corps generally at Portishead.—The Berkshire battalion of Rifle Volunteers have had their annual encampment on a tract of land adjoining Englefield Park, near Reading, the seat of Mr. R. Benyon, many years the senior M.P. for the county.

The weather on Monday, Bank Holiday, though cloudy and overcast in the morning, was, on the whole, favourable to outdoor holiday-making, and in consequence there was a large increase in the traffic on the railways compared with other holidays this year, and a decrease in the number of visitors to museums and other indoor places of resort. The parks and open spaces in and about London were densely thronged, and the excursion-trains to the seaside were very full. The total admissions to the Crystal Palace were 43,036; to the Alexandra Palace, over 40,000; to Kew Gardens, 53,000; to the State apartments at Windsor Castle, 5824; and to the Brighton Aquarium, 12,950. At the South Kensington Museum, the number of persons admitted up to six o'clock was 14,809, against 24,684 on Whitsun Monday; at the National Portrait Gallery the total entries were 3396; the Horticultural Gardens had about 10,000 visitors; the British Museum between 7000 and 8000, which was 9000 less than on Whitsun Monday; the National Gallery 13,000, against 22,580 on Whitsun Monday; the Royal Academy, 8000; Madame Tussaud's, 10,000; and the Tower some hundreds more than its usual complement of 2000 visitors. By permission of the Earl of Essex, the annual excursion of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was made to Cassiobury Park. A special train conveyed the excursionists—numbering between 800 and 900—members of metropolitan clubs, their families and friends, from the Euston station of the London and North-Western Railway to Watford.—The London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association celebrated the day by a demonstration at Hatfield, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.—Many temperance fêtes and demonstrations were held. At Brighton, St. Albans, and other places the temperance community were also afforded special facilities for employing Sir John Lubbock's Day.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There is a charming essay—I think in the *Tatler*, and I fancy from the pen of Sir Richard Steele—on a benefit given at Drury-Lane Theatre, in the reign of Queen Anne, to Thomas Betterton, the British Roscius, the famous Hamlet of Charles the Second's time, and who, in the winter of his life, had fallen upon evil days. I would that I were gifted with a tithe of the wit and pathos of Steele that I might plead the cause of an admirable English actor, Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone, now in his seventy-seventh year, hopelessly past work, and very sick and poor and miserable. He is, I am distressed to hear, paralysed. He has a family of young children by a second marriage; and all he has for their support is a pittance of sixty pounds a year from the Royal General Theatrical Fund, a most excellent institution, which does its very utmost with the very limited means at its command, and which does not receive half the public help to which it is entitled. Mr. Buckstone is the author of many dramas and farces which still keep the stage and are frequently performed; but the money accruing from this source goes not to him, but to his creditors under a recent failure.

The poor gentleman began his professional career nearly sixty years ago. During twenty-four years he was the lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre; his name is a household word, and identified with genuine English comedy. By his rare talents he has delighted two whole generations of playgoers. I cannot remember how many years I have known him; but I can sincerely say that in private life I never knew a more amiable and single-hearted man. It has come to this; that he is old and broken, and indigent. On four nights of the present week performances have been most generously given at the Haymarket for Mr. Buckstone's benefit; but it is the fag end of the season; the weather is too sultry for playgoing, and I do not expect much pecuniary profit from the four benefits. I want, if I can, to touch the hearts of the playgoers of the past—of those who can remember Mr. Buckstone as Bobby Trot in his own drama of "Luke the Labourer," and in "The Wreck Ashore." I want to move to compassion kindly people in the provinces, in the colonies, and in America: for this Journal goes everywhere. If anybody care to send me, to 46, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C., an obolus for the poor old Belisarius, who has won so many triumphs on the stage, and is now in such dire distress, the donation shall be thankfully acknowledged.

General Lazareff, the Russian commander who is "castigating" the savage Turcomans in Central Asia, seems to possess a peculiarly original and trenchant style. In a letter to a Turcoman chief the General quotes the Koran, and reminds him that Christians and Mohammedans are alike descendants of "the Prophet Adam." He pursues:—

Each of us must strongly cling to and preserve his faith; and therefore your faith is no affair of ours. . . . I am coming to quell your wicked and disobedient fellow-tribes. On arriving at Tchikislar I set free all prisoners of yours; but, at the present time, two of our soldiers are still in thrall among you. If you send them back to me you will do well; but, in the contrary case, I shall find them out myself—yea, even if they are under the earth.

General Lazareff's allusion to "the Prophet Adam" is very neat. It reminds the student of epitaphs of the lines written by Prior the poet for his own tomb:—

Nobles and gentles, by your leave  
Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior,  
The son of Adam and of Eve:  
Can Bourbon or Nassau go higher?

What is the meaning of the following extraordinary statement in an obituary notice of the late Miss Margaret Sinclair, of Ulster, who died on the 4th inst., at her residence in Sloane-street, in her eighty-seventh year. I read in the *Times*:—

She (Miss Sinclair) had the curious fortune of being god-daughter to Prince Charles Edward's protectress (her great-grandmother, Lady Margaret Macdonald) and of being presented at Court in her extreme youth by the old Duchess of Gordon, the celebrated beauty.

The protectress of Prince Charles Edward was (unless I am mistaken) Flora Macdonald; and I am unable to discern (but I am so stupid!) how Flora could have been the great-grandmother of Miss Sinclair and her godmother as well. If longevity be chronic among the Macdonalds, Miss Sinclair's great-grandmother on the maternal side may have been flourishing in the days of the Master of Ravenswood.

"The world knows nothing of its greatest men." The proverb, methinks, is somewhat musty. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have had the courage to put forth the first instalment of a work which is to contain critical biographies of One Hundred of the Greatest Men that the world has ever seen. The first two volumes comprise portraits and notices of some thirty of the very foremost men of all the world. Among them I am puzzled to find Menander, of whose hundred comedies not one has come down to us, Aristophanes, who was a kind of Hellenic Mr. Burnand (only he was spiteful, which Mr. Burn and never is), and Lucretius, who was a great poet, but surely not one of the greatest. In one sense Lucretius may be qualified as the Roman Doctor Darwin. I mean the poetic Doctor, who wrote—

Soon shall thine arm, unconquered Steam, afar  
Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car,  
Or on wide-waving wings extended bear  
The flying chariot through the realms of air.

It is a long time since I read "De rerum naturâ" (in a Bohm's translation, *cela va sans dire*); yet I question whether Lucretius ever wrote anything finer than the remarkable poetic prophecy which I have just quoted. But we don't call Dr. Darwin one of the Greatest Men whom the world has ever seen. We call him a very clever and accomplished one.

"Greatest Men," ordinarily limited to six, used to be a favour pastime on board ocean steamers. Each player wrote down his selection on a piece of paper, and then notes were compared. I remember the name of Rufus Choate once turning up as one of the greatest of men; but that was on board a Cunard Steamer. Let me try whether within the compass of a dozen lines I can give what would be an average selection of the Hundred Greatest Men.

Moses, Solomon, Alexander, Cæsar, Shakespeare, Dante, Homer, Phidias, Aristides, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Lycurgus, Antoninus Pius, Charlemagne, St. Paul, Pascal, Newton, Galileo, Kepler, Milton, Oliver Cromwell, Michel Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Pascal, Lord Bacon, George Stephenson, James Watt, Matthew Boulton, St. Augustine, John Flaxman, Molière, Charles James Fox, George Washington, Fénelon, Colbert, Ignatius Loyola, Cervantes, Goethe, Byron, Schiller, Dr. Jenner, Captain Cook, Lord Somers, Lord Falkland, Cuvier, Harvey, Justinian, Henry Brougham, Edmund Burke, Mozart, Alferi, Alexander von Humboldt, Henry Fielding, John Wesley, Christopher Columbus, Hernan Cortes, the first William Pitt, Cardinal Richelieu, Voltaire, Mirabeau, Benjamin Franklin, John Howard, Thomas Clarkson, Rafaëlle, Sir Walter Scott, Napoleon I., Wellington, Nelson, Sir Walter Raleigh, Edmund Spenser, Selden, John Hampden,

Turenne, John Locke, Michael Faraday, Sir Humphry Davy, Jeremy Bentham, Vasco de Gama, Haroun al Raschid, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir William Jones, Dr. Priestley, Sir Robert Peel, Bossuet, Frederic the Great, San Carlo Borromeo, St. Vincent de Paul, Esquirol, Pinel, Sir David Brewster, John Knox, Martin Luther, Wycliffe, Savonarola, Marlborough, John Hunter, Calvin, and Elizabeth Fry.

The last was a meek Quaker woman, it is true; but to my mind she was as brave a man as any of them, and should have her place in the virile list. It is very likely that fifty different readers of the catalogue which I have jotted down at random will at once declare—each from his or her own peculiar point of view—that at least fifty per cent of my greatest men have no right whatever to be in the schedule. And yet I have striven to suppress as far as possible that which my reason warned me was personal partiality on my part. I have named neither Charles Dickens, nor Thackeray, nor Hogarth, nor Bayle, nor Rabelais, nor Swift, nor Diderot, nor Hobbes, nor Jean Jacques Rousseau. And still, in my heart, I class them all among the Greatest.

G. A. S.

## PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

An agreeable duty was well performed by the Secretary for India and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday. It devolved upon Lord Cranbrook in the House of Lords to recapitulate with characteristic spirit the services of our troops in the Afghan War, and to move—

That the thanks of this House be given to the Viceroy, Governor-General of India, and her Majesty's military forces engaged in the war in Afghanistan. Earl Granville, implying that it was rather by accident than by the forethought of Lord Lytton that the expedition had been speedily successful, otherwise concurred affably in the vote of thanks, which was warmly supported by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Napier of Magdala, who also paid a marked compliment to the native army, whilst Lord Cranbrook, in conclusion, defended the Viceroy from the criticisms of the noble Earl the Leader of the Opposition. In the Lower House the vote was not sanctioned so easily. The Resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were thus explicit:—

1. That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and to Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British Empire in India have been applied to the support of the military operations in Afghanistan. 2. That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.; Lieutenant-General Frederick Francis Maude, C.B., V.C.; Major-General Michael Anthony Shrapnell Biddulph, R.A., C.B.; Major-General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, R.A., C.B., V.C.; and the other officers of the Army, both European and Native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. 3. That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, employed in Afghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour. 4. That the said Resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the said Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and that his Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

The Marquis of Hartington said there would be no difference of opinion as to the justice of granting a unanimous vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the war, but that there were serious political objections against including the name of Lord Lytton when the policy of the Government and the Viceroy had been contested in Parliament. As precedents for these objections the noble Lord pointed to Sir Robert Peel's allusion to the same delicate point after the first Afghan War, and to Mr. Disraeli's severe attack on Lord Canning when that celebrated Governor-General's name was similarly brought before the House subsequent to the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. Major O'Gorman went further than Lord Hartington. The hon. and gallant member moved that Lord Lytton's name should be erased. Mr. O'Donnell seconded Major O'Gorman. Sir Wilfrid Lawson thought it was a "second-class war," and one unworthy of being noticed, especially by the House, and said he should move "the previous question." But it appeared to be the general view that our military forces ought not to be deprived of the thanks of Parliament by reason of differences of opinion regarding the need of the war. Major O'Gorman's amendment was consequently negatived by 148 to 33 votes, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's by 140 to 28, and the Ministerial Resolutions were then agreed to amid cheers.

The Zulu War vote bade fair, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the Ministerial statement on Thursday week, to give rise to much stouter opposition than it actually received on Monday. The application was, in brief, for a vote of three millions—£2,450,000 for the Army, £500,000 for the Navy, and £50,000 for contingencies—but, as it was estimated, that this would bring the total deficit for the year to £1,163,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to send a bill for the latter amount to the authorities of South Africa, asking meantime for permission to issue at home Exchequer Bonds to the extent of £1,200,000. But Mr. Childers objected that the Cape Colony had already spent £1,200,000, and would not feel disposed to pay any more; and the right hon. gentleman further questioned the hopefulness of the financial outlook. Sir Robert Peel directly challenged the accuracy of the estimate of three millions, and called attention to the fact that the expenditure for the Abyssinian War had exceeded nine millions. However, the motion that certain Exchequer Bonds falling due should be renewed was ultimately agreed to. On Monday, ere Committee of Supply could be reached, Mr. Rylands moved—

That, in view of the large and increasing expenditure for military purposes in South Africa, this House is of opinion that the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal ought to be required to contribute a due proportion of the military expenditure incurred in the interest of those colonies, and which cannot with justice be made a charge upon the British Exchequer. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach adopted an amicable tone towards the hon. member for Burnley, and explained that the colonies would be called upon to pay their fair share for the war. Mr. Rylands then withdrew his motion. In Committee there was an animated discussion with regard to South African affairs generally, Mr. Courtney rising once again as the spokesman of the colonists, Mr. Forster and the Marquis of Hartington both appealing to the Government to be more frank respecting the prospects of peace and their South African policy generally. To which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made answer that the Government were endeavouring to bring about the confederation of the Colonies, whilst Sir Michael Hicks-Beach replied that Sir Garnet Wolseley was deputed to make peace. Eventually the Zulu vote was agreed to, as were the votes of £3,007,000 of the Army Estimates for provisions, forage, and transport, £810,600 for clothing establishments, £1,186,000 for our pensions, £1,100,000 home charges for Indian troops, £37,800 for the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, &c. It should be mentioned that Mr. Chamberlain's motion on the 1st inst. for a Royal Commission to inquire into the cause of recent wars in South Africa, beyond eliciting a valuable expression of opinion, did not bear fruit. The same may be said of Mr. Plimsoll's motion the same night to the effect that

the rates in Malta should be levied by means of a house tax. Persevering in his task of making progress in supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer held another Saturday sitting, and obtained several votes. With regard to the Irish University Bill, the haven of Committee was reached on Tuesday, but not before The O'Donoghue had stated that, owing to the pressure that had been put on him, he had withdrawn his procrastinating amendment, and a resultless debate had arisen on Mr. P. J. Smyth's motion to hand the subject over for consideration to a Royal Commission. Once in Committee on the measure, the House immediately agreed to clause 1; but Mr. Courtney moved an amendment to clause 2 to the effect that the powers of the Queen's University should be enlarged so as not to destroy that University by the bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought they would have a very good nucleus to work upon in the senate of the Queen's University; and, on the withdrawal of the amendment, clause 2 was adopted. There was a tough fight over the remaining clauses that came up for consideration; but the Government succeeded in preserving their propositions intact.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the consideration of the University Education (Ireland) Bill was resumed in Committee. Mr. Lowther moved a new clause imposing on the Senate the duty within twelve months of their appointment of submitting to the Lord Lieutenant a scheme for the better advancement of University education in Ireland by the provision of buildings and the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships, fellowships, and other prizes; the scheme to be laid before Parliament. Several members objected to portions of this clause, but it was eventually read the second time. Mr. Fawcett said that a greater misfortune could not be inflicted on an academic institution than to subject it to perpetual political intrigue. He therefore moved to omit the words "out of moneys to be provided by Parliament," and insert "out of the funds of the Commissioners of the temporalities of the Church of Ireland." After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn. An amendment, moved by Mr. Kavanagh, to introduce words which would have the effect of making the payments in the nature of result fees, was negatived. Other amendments were proposed, but were either withdrawn or negatived, and the bill passed through Committee.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st inst., the Earl of Dunraven strove to elicit whether the late Prince Napoleon held an appointment in the Army at the time of his death, but could only elicit a pitifully vague answer from Lord Bury. The same evening, various bills were read the third time and passed with that promptitude to which the noble Lord on the woolsack and Lord Redesdale have accustomed their Lordships. Besides the complimentary conversation on the Afghan War on Monday, there cropped up the subject of Parliamentary reporting in the House of Lords, the expediency of having ampler reports having been suggested by Lord Sudeley. Lord Beaconsfield (whose exemplary clearness of speech procures for his Lordship even a fair report) thought things could not well be improved, but would next Session move for a Committee to inquire into the matter; and Earl Granville plainly intimated that it was to the muttering habit of peers that might be attributed any faultiness in the reporting. Thereafter, Lord Northbrook offered strong objections to the India Loan Bill, on the grounds that India ought not to be called upon to pay for an Imperial war. The debate was carried on by Lord Cranbrook, the Marquis of Ripon, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Richmond, and the bill was read the second time. Tuesday was the evening for Lord Redesdale's Greenwich dinner—the herald of the Ministerial whitebait banquet—and so twenty minutes sufficed for the pushing forward of the bills on the table.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burnell, Arthur, to be Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Bilboa. Goodman, Godfrey; Rector of Fairstead. Greenstock, W.; Missionary at Springvale, Diocese of Maritzburg. Hulbert, C. E., Curate of Panton; Rector of Addlethorpe. James, Arthur Oswell; Vicar of Long Buckby. Packer, John Graham; Vicar of Arreton, Isle of Wight. Shean, Harry Shum; Vicar of Poling, Sussex. Stuart, J.; Surrogate for the diocese of Bath and Wells. Stewart, John Sinclair; Rector of Charmouth, Dorset. Theyts, Ernest; Canon of Inverness Cathedral, and Diocesan Chaplain or Supernumerary for the united dioceses of Moray, Ross, and Caithness.—*Guardian*.

The Temple Church is closed until the first Sunday in October.

Prebendary Irons, Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, will preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on the remaining Sunday afternoons throughout the present month.

The Bishop of Llandaff, in opening a new church at Cardiff, said that a considerable number of dissenting ministers were applying to him for ordination.

A window has lately been erected at Tetbury church in memory of Mr. William Brookes, J.P., Major Royal North Gloucester Militia. Executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Co.

The Bishop of Peterborough on Tuesday week consecrated a new church which has been built at Oundle by the late Mr. Watts-Russell, and of which the cross was placed in position on the very day of the founder's death—viz., on March 6 last. It is from designs of Mr. Blomfield, and is on an unusual plan.

Lord Shaftesbury last Saturday unveiled a monument which has been erected outside St. John's, Broadway, Stratford, Essex, to the martyrs who suffered during the reign of Queen Mary in the neighbourhood, and of whom the number is said to have been eighteen. It has been executed by Mr. J. Newman, at a cost of £1000.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., offers, through the Missions to Seamen Society, a prize of £25 for the best handbook of suggestions to merchant officers willing to help their crews in spiritual matters, and to revive the ancient custom of conducting Divine worship on board ships at sea. Lord Aberdeen and the Bishop of Dover are amongst the adjudicators.

The Rev. J. W. Spencer, M.A., Incumbent of St. Anne's, Turton, has received from his late parishioners and friends at Great Sankley an illuminated address and purse containing £57 10s.; the Rev. J. Creagh Coen, late Vicar of Northmoor, on his preferment to the vicarage of Tolland, a marble dining-room clock; and the Rev. C. W. Harvey, M.A., F.M.S., Curate of Ewelme, Oxon, a salver and egg-stand by the parishioners, on his preferment to Throcking Rectory, Herts.

Spilsby church, Lincolnshire, was reopened on St. James's Day, after having undergone a thorough restoration and enlargement under the superintendence of Mr. W. Smith, of John-street, Adelphi. The Bishop of the diocese was present, supported by the Bishop of Nottingham and about five-and-twenty clergy of the district. Four windows have been given to the church: the east one by the relatives of the Rev. Thomas Holway, for thirty years Vicar; the west one by Miss Russell, of Hundley; and one in the south aisle by Mr. Thomas Hill, of Hampstead, in memory of his father, a native of Spilsby. These three are by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; the fourth, in



THE ZULU WAR: THE MARCH TO ULUNDI—OCCUPATION OF A MILITARY KRAAL BY BRITISH TROOPS.

memory of Mr. W. Walker and two sons, given by his widow, is by Messrs. Heaton and Butler. The church is a good specimen of Decorative and Perpendicular work, and, a south aisle having been added, it now has four aisles.

The inhabitants of the picturesque little village of Chennies, Bucks, have presented their Rector, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, with an address begging him to accept their respectful and hearty congratulations on his entering the fiftieth year of his pastoral labour among them, testifying to the high value they set upon his spiritual ministrations, and expressing their gratitude for the deep interest he has for so many years taken in the spiritual and temporal welfare of them all. With their thanks they also offer to his Lordship and Lady Wriothesley Russell congratulations on the attainment of their golden wedding.

The members of both Houses of Convocation of Canterbury on Thursday week signed an address in answer to her Majesty's letters of business. With reference to the proposed alterations in the Prayer-book, an addition was made to the address by the Lower and assented to by the Upper House, stating that the immediate sanction of both Houses of Parliament to the proposals was not invited.—Convocation of York met again the same day and discussed the Athanasian Creed, upon a motion of the Bishop of Durham that its use should be optional. The Upper House carried this reform, but the Lower House rejected it by 35 to 8.

The Bishop of Truro presided on Monday at a meeting to take into consideration the building of a cathedral. It was reported that there was in hand £14,223, the amount promised to this time being £32,715. It was calculated that the subscriptions would amount to about £5000 per year, and it was thought this would be sufficient to commence the building of the cathedral. The design of Mr. Pearson has generally been approved by the committee. The estimated cost of the cathedral is £35,000. The executive committee were instructed to take the necessary steps to purchase the land required and clear the old church away before next summer.

The new church at Radcliffe, near Nottingham, was completed on the 25th ult. by the solemn laying of the last stone. At the appointment of the Rev. John Cullen, in 1874, the ecclesiastical condition of the parish was at a very low ebb; and as the schools were not efficient, they called for the new Vicar's first efforts. After some difficulty, he succeeded in engaging an efficient master and mistress, with a staff of under-teachers, who now number eight altogether. The patron, Earl Manvers, built him a new school; and the scholars have increased from eighty to 270, the grant from Government being £194 per annum, instead of £14. Mr. Cullen then set to work at the church, which had become too small for the congregations; and the new edifice is to cost £4500.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Eton College closed yesterday week for the autumn vacation. In the list of elections to Eton Foundation published in our last issue, the name Hoskyns should have been Hoskyns-Abraball.—Mr. Walter, M.P., distributed the prizes at Reading School on Tuesday last week, when a handsome timepiece was presented to the Head Master; on Wednesday Sir Ralph Lingen presided and Lady Lingen presented the prizes at the Middle-Class School, Cowper-street, City-road; and the Bishop of Exeter laid the corner-stone of a new grammar school, which is to supersede the old building in the High-street, Exeter, the new building being estimated to cost about £14,000. On Thursday Professor Huxley presided at the distribution of prizes at University College School; the Lord Mayor gave the prizes at Christ's Hospital; Canon Gregory at St. John's Middle-Class Schools, Kensington; the Hon. C. E. Curzon at the Godolphin School; and the prizes were given the same day at the King's School, Canterbury, at Bradfield College, and at Dunheved College, Cornwall. Yesterday week Mr. Pearson, Q.C., presided at the prize distribution at the Islington Proprietary School; and Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield (reopened last year by Lord Belper) had its first speech day under the new scheme, in the presence of Mr. T. E. Smith, M.P. Earl Powis distributed the prizes to the successful scholars at Dulwich College on Saturday last, and expressed his belief that a great future was before the school.

#### WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

The newly-elected President for this year is the Rev. Benjamin Gregory. He was preferred to the highest office that Methodism can confer upon him by the votes of a very large majority of his brethren recently assembled, and his appointment has been received with satisfaction in all the circuits and districts. Mr. Gregory was born on Nov. 29, 1819, at Stokesley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, where he spent twelve years—six as a scholar and six as a tutor. Mr. Gregory entered the Wesleyan ministry in the year 1840, and from that time to this has been advancing in usefulness and in the esteem of his brethren. His preaching is scholarly, intellectual, and at the same time spiritual and practical. In his early days he was the special friend of the young, and was very diligent and successful in literary and scientific classes for young people.

In the year 1868 Mr. Gregory was appointed to the office of Connexional Editor, the duties of which include much more than the editing of the *Wesleyan Magazine*; and in the office of editor of that periodical he has shown considerable judgment and skill. While on circuit work he was very acceptable and successful as a minister and pastor. He travelled in the Southampton, Oxford, Waterloo, and other important circuits. He was elected into the Legal Hundred in the year 1867.

In the Presidential Chair Mr. Gregory is gentle, impartial, clear in his ruling, and decided in his conduct of the various and sometimes difficult business which the Conference has to transact.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., Bradford.

Mr. J. Abbiss, J.P., opened last Saturday the High Cross Coffee Palace, Tottenham-green.

The troops at Aldershot, under the command of General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., had a sham fight on Tuesday, under a general idea that an army corps at Reading had detached a force to make a raid on Farnham, which was covered by a force detached from Alton and Petersfield.

The yearly show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society opened in Leeds on Tuesday, on a favourable site in the Cardigan Fields, about a mile to the west of Leeds, twenty-eight acres having been carefully prepared for the purposes of the exhibition. Unfavourable weather set in early in the morning, and the prospects of the show were thus materially injured. The entries in cattle show a falling off, but in other departments they compare favourably with previous years. In the evening the Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Addyman) entertained the officers and council of the society at dinner in the Townhall, and above 200 gentlemen were present. The show next year will be at Rotherham.

#### THE MAGAZINES

The *Fortnightly Review* claims the leading place among the magazines of the month in virtue of the late Mr. Sevier's record of his conversations with Prince Napoleon. These conversations, which turn principally on the state of the Italian and Polish questions in 1860-2, will do the Prince no discredit with Liberal politicians, while they are by no means calculated to diminish the disfavour with which he is regarded by the clerical party. To impartial readers they will suggest that a personage with so many qualifications for public usefulness should by the accident of birth have been placed in a position where he is so likely to be mischievous. Another important paper, from the pen of the Rev. T. W. Fowle, discusses the decay of self-government in villages, and makes useful and practical suggestions for its restoration. "Indian Trades Unionism" is a subject with a double aspect, accordingly as it relates to the almost instinctive combinations of the native artisan community, or to the organisation of the European railway servants. Each department of the question presents features of striking and almost dramatic interest, ably and pithily stated by Mr. Trant. The pessimism of Mr. Traill's eloquent poem, "The Ants' Nest," an allegory of human life, and the optimism of Dr. Maudsley's exposition of life from the materialistic point of view, balance each other so perfectly, that between them the question remains as it was. Mr. Morley's apology for the obstructive members of the House of Commons is not worthy of him. It rests altogether upon a sophistical confusion between delay for discussion's sake and delay for obstruction's sake. Mr. O'Connor Power, professing to explain away the difficulties alleged against Home Rule, omits the capital one of inducing a local Irish legislative body to confine itself to local affairs. He says himself, indeed, that one of the first proceedings of such a body would be to develop Irish manufactures, which can only mean that it would endeavour to prohibit English ones.

The most important among the contents of the *Nineteenth Century* relate to political or administrative topics. Mr. Gladstone sums up his grounds of complaint against the Government in what is practically a powerful electioneering address. Sir Henry Rawlinson reviews the gains of the recent campaign in Afghanistan, but fears they may be more than balanced if Russia is allowed to establish herself in Merv or Herat. Mr. E. J. Wilson vigorously assails the scheme for an indirect endowment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. Mr. Guinness Rogers (who seems to be under the impression that Mr. W. H. Smith and Colonel Stanley were brought into the Cabinet in succession to Lords Derby and Carnarvon) appeals to Liberal electors to discard their various shibboleths for the common good, but does not say whether he will follow his own advice with respect to his own shibboleth of disestablishment. General Adye resolutely defends the system of short service in the Army, and attributes its apparent breakdown in the South African campaign to remediable causes. Mr. Caird's interesting notes of his official mission to India contain much that is reassuring with reference to the position and prospects of Indian agriculture. In common, however, with most other competent observers, he laments the intricacy and expensiveness of the English judicial system, so unsuitable to a simple people. He quotes a remarkable saying of a native Rajah:—"English rule will commence its downfall when natives, either Hindu or Mohammedan, are intrusted with leading positions." Mr. Matthew Arnold takes occasion, from the success of the *Comédie Française* in London, to reiterate his plea for a State endowment of the legitimate drama; and Mr. Wedmore, in an impartial review of Mr. Whistler's position as a painter, endeavours to distinguish between the artist's native genius and his acquired crotchets.

The *Contemporary Review* has some valuable articles, prominent among which are Professor von Schulte's review of the present religious condition of Germany and Mr. Crompton's energetic appeal in favour of cheap justice. One point comes out very strongly in Professor Schulte's essay—the double mischief which the Ultramontane clergy in Germany are doing to their co-religionists, estranging them from social intercourse with Protestants and discouraging the higher education among them. In consequence, they are falling more and more into the background, and official positions will be in process of time almost exclusively filled by Protestants and Jews. The Catholicism of Austria, once so bigoted a country, would seem to be very little more than nominal. Professor Monier Williams's third paper on Indian religions contains an account of the various sects originated by Hindu monotheistic reformers, more numerous and important than is generally imagined. The most remarkable of these is the Sikhs, whose transformation from a band of pious and innocent devotees into a great military community is one of the most curious chapters of Indian history. Mr. Drew's memoir and estimate of Professor Bushnell, Mr. Karl Blind's historical account of conspiracies in Russia, chiefly in relation to the serf question; and M. Monod's letter from France, are also worthy of serious attention.

Everybody will read Mr. Black's "White Wings" in the *Cornhill*, but we are not sure that anybody will be altogether pleased with it. It is clever, easy, and humorous; but quite as much a narrative of a tour as a novel, and if continued with the same deficiency in concentrated interest, will prove a book as easy to lay down as it certainly is to take up. The same slightness of treatment is apparent in "The Countess's Ruby," an Americo-Continental story in the style of Mr. James, pleasant and witty enough, but lacking in sustained interest. It is probably to a member of the Burma political agency that we are indebted for an historical review of the relations between the English and Burmese Governments. The latter have at all times acted as though determined to coerce the former into annexation, and it seems doubtful whether the situation is susceptible of any other solution. "The Influence of the Mind upon the Body" is full of striking instances of the fact; but are the instances always facts? An indictment of Democracy for its alleged pernicious influence upon art has some true counts and more false ones. It is ridiculous to imply that the authors of "Romola" and "Les Misérables" find no public for imaginative representations of Italian or French history, or that writers of inferior calibre ought to find any. If Democracy has really prevented Mr. Tennyson from writing an epic, Democracy has done Mr. Tennyson a very good turn.

The present number of the new series of *Fraser* is a great improvement upon its predecessor. Mr. Blackmore's "Mary Anerley," though lacking the simplicity of this delightful novelist's first manner, is, in point of style, an elaborate work of art, especially when descriptions of natural scenery are introduced. Considerable attention will be attracted by Count Orsi's account of Louis Napoleon's abortive expedition to Boulogne, the miscarriage of which is attributed to its having arrived a day too late, thus giving the commandant time to return to his post and recall the wavering garrison to their allegiance. It is, nevertheless, highly improbable that the defection of the troops at Boulogne would have been followed by any corresponding movement at that period, though the case might have been different if the expedition had syn-

chronised with the bombardment of Acre or the restoration of the ashes of Napo'eon. Miss Helen Zimmern contributes a remarkably lively and elegant criticism on the novels of Sacher Masoch, an Austro-Polish novelist, whose better works seem likely to acquire an European reputation from their merits as stories, their fidelity of local colouring, and their representative character as expressions of Slavonic ideas. In emulation of Balzac, Sacher Masoch proposes to write the drama of human existence in a series of tales, which ambitious scheme is now in process of execution. Mr. Laughton's paper on weather forecasts is very clear and interesting; the remaining papers, except Mr. Lang's interesting but inconclusive essay on the supposed Greek incursion into Egypt anterior to the Trojan war, are mere padding.

*Macmillan* begins with a living Professor, and ends with a deceased one. Professor Clifford's lecture on "boundaries" is less interesting for anything actually taught in it than as a specimen of the lamented author's method of teaching; while Professor Seeley's discourse on history and politics is important as foreshadowing the probable course of his instruction for many years to come. It will unquestionably be sound and practical; nor can we doubt that the precepts of Baron Stein's biographer against undue concessions to the popular demand for amusement will be fully exemplified by his practice. Mr. Cave Browne makes the archiepiscopal portraits at Lambeth the text for a very pleasant bit of biography; and the Republic of Andorra and the Egyptian museum at Boulak afford Mr. Menteath and Mr. Lothian matter for slight but agreeable contributions.

*Blackwood* commences a new story, "Godfrey's White Queen," which so far seems somewhat melodramatic and unreal. "Reata," however, is in the greatest force, abounding in interesting situations and graphic descriptions, while vividly true to nature. Some "Notes from Cyprus" give a much more favourable view both of the actual and potential condition of the island than has usually been taken of late, and justify the anticipation that this much-abused acquisition may yet prove of great political as well as economical importance. An account of the Stock Exchange is brimful of information; and the case of the double standard is pleaded with much vigour in a disquisition on the difficulties of Indian finance.

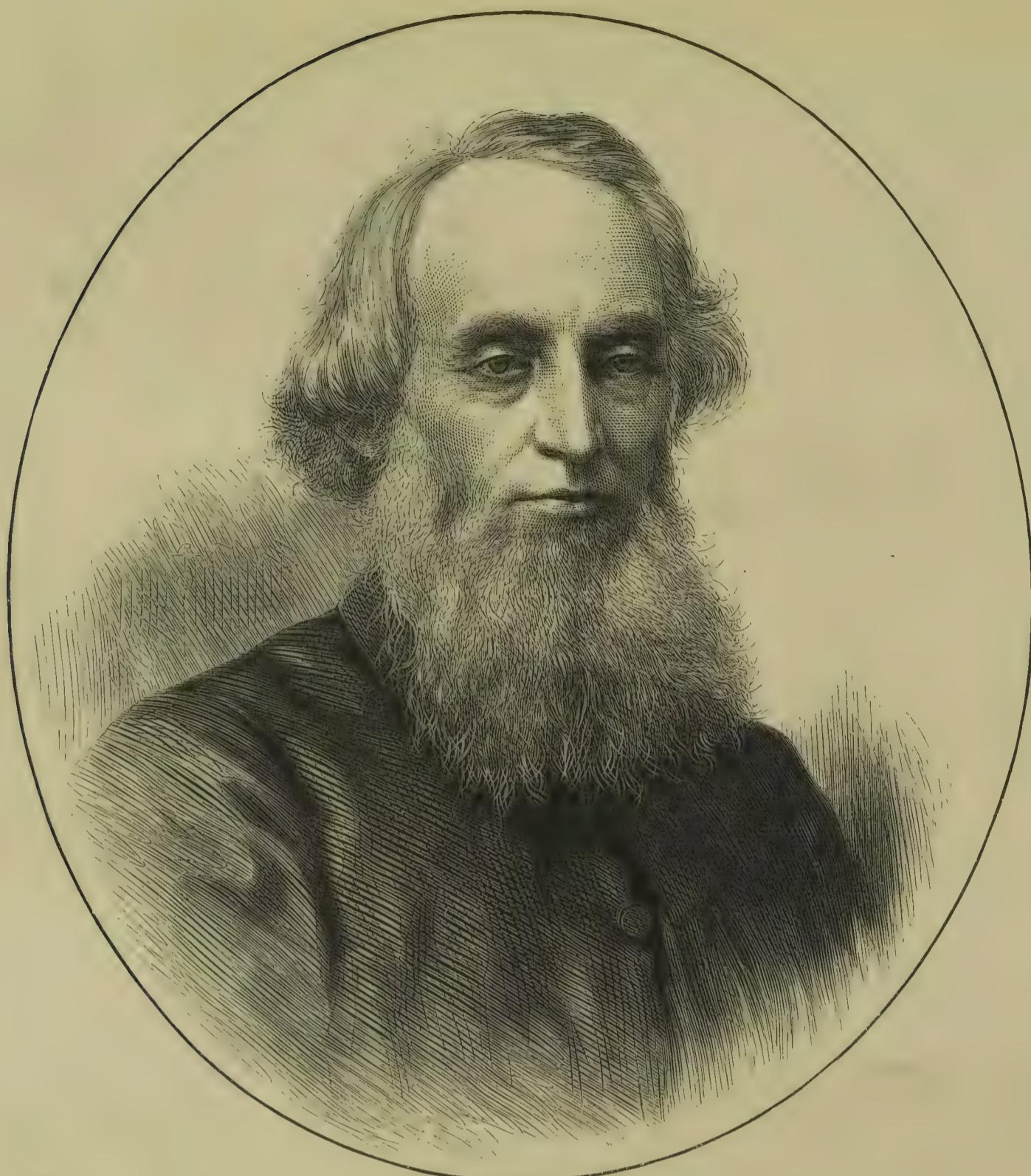
The most entertaining contributions to *Temple Bar*, after the usual instalment of "Probation," are Mr. Townshend Mayer's sketch of the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, a paper of theatrical recollections by an habitué who remembers Miss O'Neil and Mrs. Siddons, and a picturesque account of West Pembrokeshire. We are glad to find Mr. Swinburne reappearing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* with a criticism on the old play of Edward the Third, sometimes, though very wrongly, attributed to Shakespeare. The substance of Mr. Swinburne's criticism is just and discerning, the style mannered and magniloquent. Mr. Justin McCarthy's estimate of the character and prospects of Prince Napoleon is a fair and impartial attempt to deal with a problem whose elements are as yet but imperfectly known. "Under which Lord" is continued with its usual power. *Belgravia* is amusing, but contains nothing particularly noticeable. *Time* depends chiefly upon its fictions, "Greene Ferne Farm" still displaying the author's unrivalled knowledge of rustic character and scenery, and "The Seamy Side" challenging attention by its forcible portrait of a scamp hatched by a gleam of prosperity into a villain. In *Home* we have chiefly to remark the continuation of "Daisies and Buttercups," which is fully worthy of Mrs. Riddell's reputation, and a lively sketch of some of the difficulties incident to the establishment of a new periodical.

The most important among the contents of an excellent and varied number of the *Atlantic Monthly* are political, and include a favourable review of the first two years of President Hayes's administration, an essay on the negro exodus from the Southern States, which is mainly attributed to the restriction upon the franchise, and a sketch of W. L. Garrison. It would take too much space to enumerate half the valuable and entertaining papers in the number, and the same remark applies to *Scribner's Monthly*, where, however, we must particularise the initial chapters of "Confidences," a new example of Mr. Henry James's apparently slack and negligent, but in reality smart and acute style of fiction, and memoirs of Mr. Whistler and the Quaker poet Whittier, with engraved illustrations after the former and select poems from the latter. An illustrated description of the Festiniog narrow-gauge railway will acquaint many Englishmen for the first time with one of the engineering wonders of their own country.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, having bought the copyright of David Roberts's well-known "Holy Land," have begun the republication of the work in monthly parts, price sevenpence. The first part lies before us, and seems to promise the fulfilment of the pledge of the publishers that care is being taken to secure an accurate reproduction of the plates, the illustrations being re-drawn from the original folio edition. The original edition has become so scarce that a copy lately fetched £26 10s. No doubt, therefore, this reproduction will be acceptable to many.—We have also received from the same firm their *Family Magazine*, with its usual amount of varied excellence, pictorial and descriptive; the second part of their *Fine-Art Edition* of Longfellow's Poems, profusely illustrated; the twenty-first part of their illustrated Russo-Turkish War; and their *Magazine of Art*.

We have to acknowledge the Month, Tinsley's, Good Words, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, the Biograph; Parts 1 and 2 of Greenhouse Favourites, published by Groombridge and Sons—these parts (each having two coloured plates) being devoted to the camellia and fuchsia, with practical directions for their management and cultivation; the second part of "The Etcher," a magazine of the etched work of Artists, containing three examples; the Fern World, the Greenhouse, Masonic Magazine, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Men of Mark, Science Gossip, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Argosy, St. James's Magazine, Our Native Land, Charing-cross Magazine, Golden Childhood, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, Sylvia's Home Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, La Mode Illustrée for July; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round (with the Summer Number), Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, and the Boys' Own Paper. In response to numerous and urgent appeals, the Religious Tract Society has decided to issue the "Girls' Own Paper," as a companion to the "Boys' Own Paper," which has already obtained so wide a circulation.

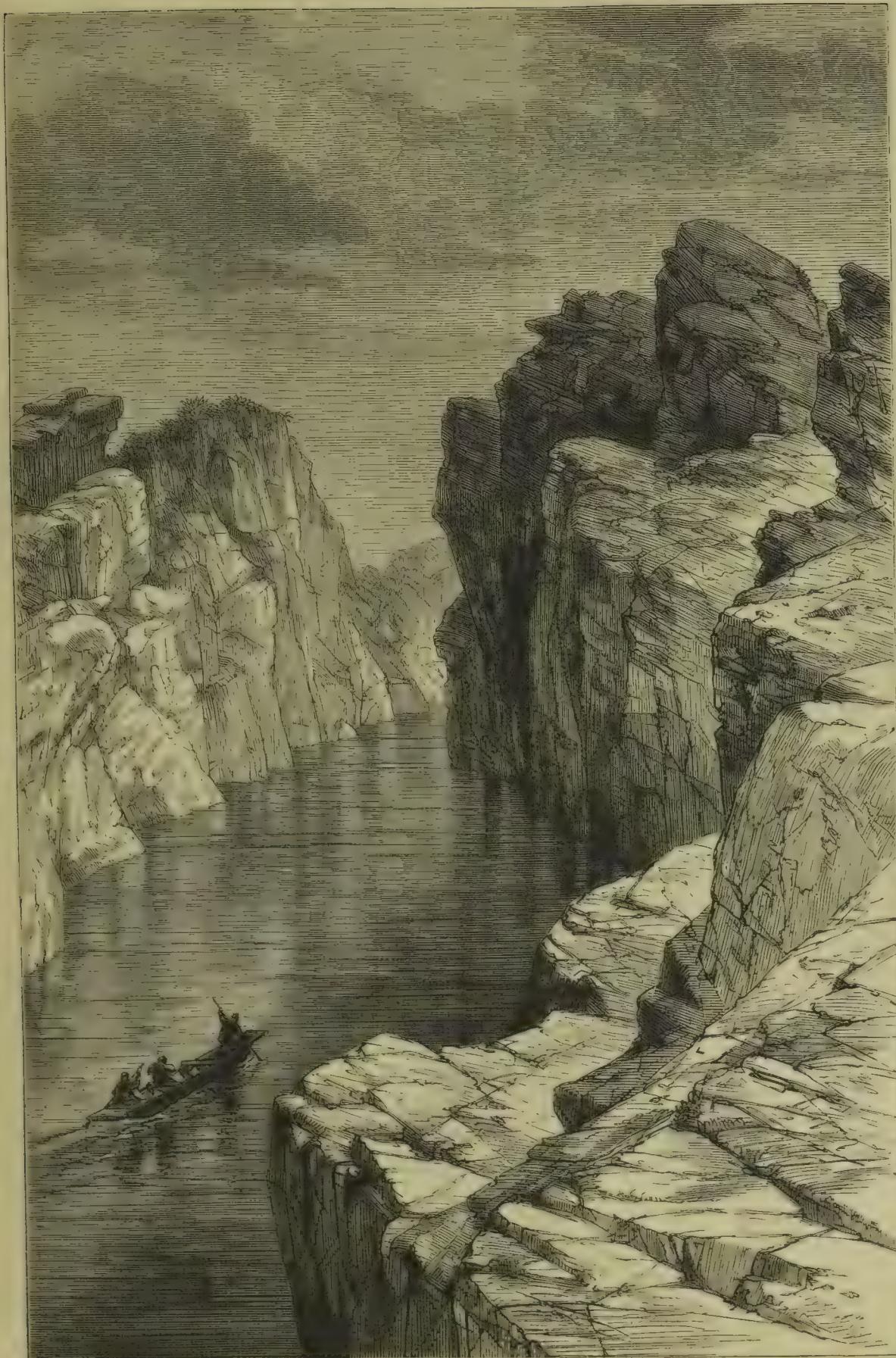
A bazaar was opened on Monday at Hawarden Castle, the residence of Mr. Gladstone, in aid of the funds of eight parochial schools in Hawarden parish. Mrs. Gladstone and the Misses Gladstone were among the stall-holders.



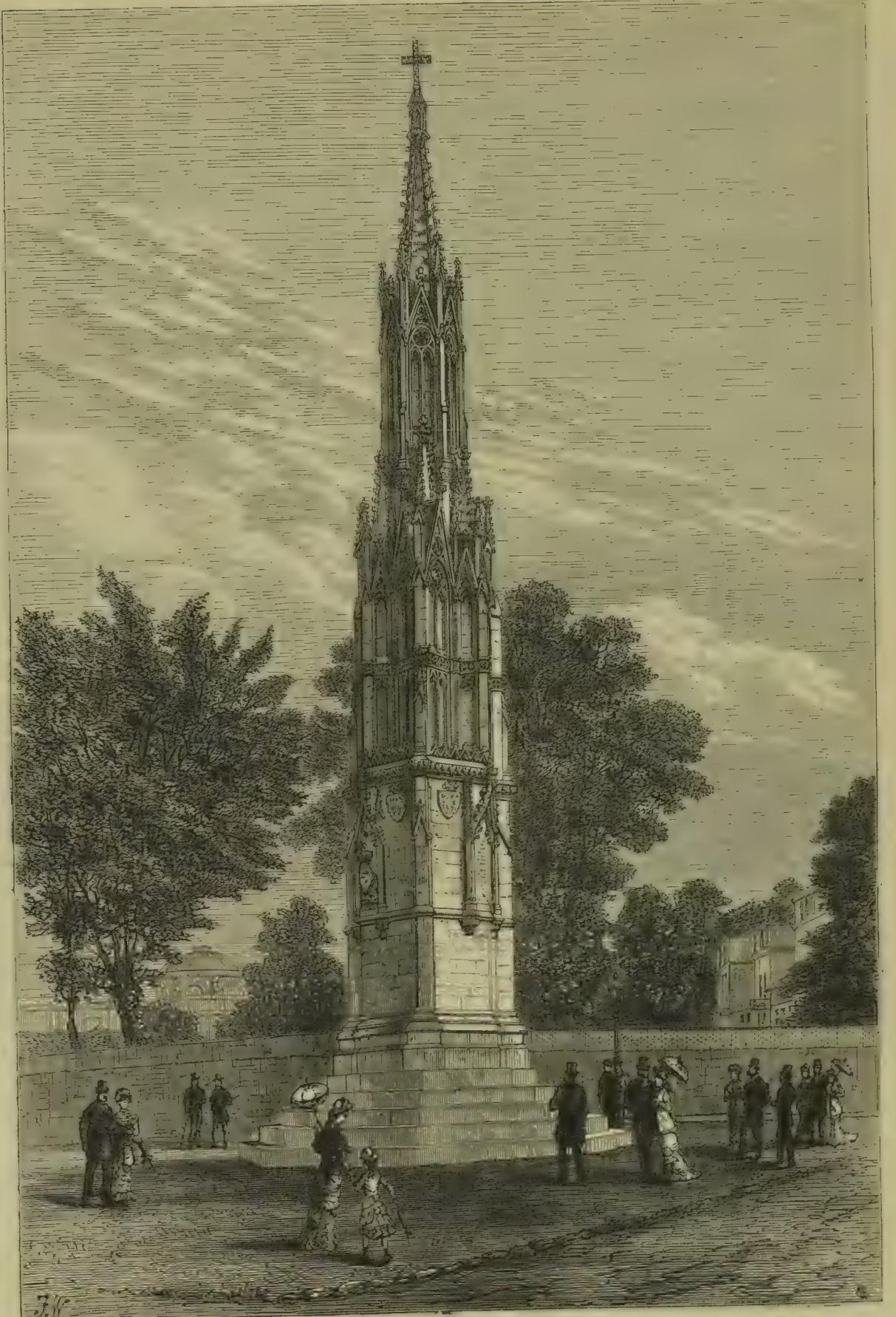
THE REV. B. GREGORY, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.



BRIDGE OVER THE MURKHI KHEYL AT SUFFAID SUNG.—SEE PAGE 138.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST LATE IN AFGHANISTAN.



MARBLE ROCKS AT JUBBULPORE, INDIA.—SEE PAGE 124.



MEMORIAL CROSS TO THE LATE COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN AT ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—SEE PAGE 124.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Four fine days in succession is far too much to hope for this year, so, after a beautiful beginning to the Goodwood week, it was accepted almost as a matter of course that the Cup day should be showy and dull. However, nearly all the rain fell before noon, and though it was rather wet under foot, those who had waded through the "slough of despond" at Ascot never thought of grumbling. A rather poor programme opened with the Racing Stakes, in which Zut, who looked a different horse from the stale, jaded colt that we saw at Ascot, made an example of Abbot of St. Mary's and Strathern. Certainly the course was only a mile, and they were not very formidable antagonists, still it was something to know that the Frenchman was fresh and well again. Rosbach (8st 5lb.) had an easy task in the Chichester Stakes, in which Cradle (7st 8lb.) finished second to him, and, had this pair got off well in the Steward's Cup on Tuesday, Peter would probably have had far more trouble in winning. Six starters was a very fair complement for the Cup, in which, last year, Kincsem had only two opponents. Of course, after his great deeds at Ascot Isomony was a strong favourite; yet Parole, Touchet, and Peter were all heavily backed, and even Reefer and The Bear found a few supporters. The weight carried by the last mentioned was only 7st 4lb., and, when the flag fell at the second attempt, Lemaire rattled him along at his best pace, and, at the half distance, held a lead of fully 150 yards from Touchet, next to whom came the favourite. From this point the leader gradually came back; but, sticking gamely to his work, he had everything, except Isomony, in hopeless difficulties a long way from home. Mr. Gretton's champion joined him at the rails, cantered quietly with him until reaching the distance, and then strode away at his leisure, and won with absurd ease by three lengths. Parole trotted in a very bad third, and the rest walked past the post. As the American representative was in receipt of no less than 12lb. from the winner, the result of the Newmarket Handicap has been most decisively reversed, and the paens of triumph on the other side of the Atlantic will be moderated for a time. The fact is that, beyond the first and second, there was not a genuine stayer in the race, though, as Peter had been trained expressly for the Stewards' Cup, he could not reasonably be expected to gallop two miles and a half, and must be allowed another chance before being condemned as a T.Y.C. horse only. The defeat of Out of Bounds and Alchemist by Japonica, in the Singleton Stakes, was one of the very few reverses that backers sustained during the week, and certainly the contradictory running of Jennings's filly at Goodwood was very difficult to understand. For some weeks past rumour has been busy with the merits of Robert the Devil, a "dark" youngster belonging to Mr. Charles Brewer, the well-known commission agent; and the Rous Memorial Stakes, which was worth upwards of £2000, was selected for his débüt. Dura and five others opposed him, but he had the race in hand a long way from home, and will now be kept in reserve for some of the rich stakes at Newmarket in the autumn.

In spite of her roaring, Reconciliation beat her three opponents very easily in the Nassau Stakes. It was very pleasant to see Fordham once more in the black and gold of Mr. Bowes, and still more so to see him also secure the next two races in rare style. In a field of fourteen, which included Belphebs (8st 12lb.) and Lord Clive (8st. 7lb.), as little as 5 to 2 was accepted about Master Kildare (9st.) for the Chesterfield Cup. He, too, like Reconciliation, is "musical," yet he beat everything except Villager (6st. 8lb.), who secured the verdict by ten lengths. Brother to Ersilia ran with great gameness in the Molecomb Stakes, and, after appearing well beaten at one period of the race, placed the rich stake to the credit of Mr. Beddington; and, with the victory of Flavius (8st. 4lb.) in the Corinthian Plate, a grand week for the backers was brought to a close.

The second half of the Sussex fortnight began on Tuesday at Brighton. The Corporation Stakes was regarded as a match between Douranee and Early Morn, and, as the Duke of Westminster's filly was asked to concede 10lb. and sex allowance, there was little to choose between them in the betting. The finish was in exact accordance with the quotations, as, after a punishing struggle, Douranee won by a head. Villager (6st. 10lb.) could not follow up his Chesterfield Cup victory in the Brighton Stakes, which went to Advance (8st.) and Fordham; and the popular jockey also landed the Juvenile Stakes on Despotism, and a Maldon Plate on the Carine filly. Cradle (9st. 7lb.) was second to Preciosa (9st. 4lb.) in the Marine Plate; there were fourteen behind the pair; and a better day's sport has never been seen at Brighton. Four started on Wednesday for the Brighton Cup, which was won by Isomony; Paul's Cray being second, and Drumhead third. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Brighton states that the race was won by three parts of a length, and that there was a length between second and third. Mr. Gretton's Monk, ridden by Fordham, was the other runner; but he was only started in order to make up the required complement of four, without which the Cup would not have been given. Although Isomony won by only three parts of a length, he had the race in hand all the way, and is evidently a good stayer.

In spite of the wonderful success of the gentlemen at Goodwood, Mr. Carew-Gibson had but a poor sale at Sandgate last Saturday. Naturally the Rosicrucians, of which he sold a

dozen, did best, a colt by that horse from May Queen making the top price—900gs. A son of Rosicrucian and Dark Blue (520gs.) came next, followed by a colt by Hermit—Hue and Cry (510gs.) and a colt by Macaroni—Miss Glasgow (500gs.). The thirty-four sold averaged 181gs., a poor price even in these times; and seven brood mares were almost given away.

A most interesting cricket-match between Sussex and Kent at the end of last week ended in the victory of the former by eleven runs, a result mainly due to the fine bowling of Mr. Pedley, who, in the second innings of Kent, took seven wickets for thirty-six runs. Phillips (58 and 34) batted finely for the winners; and on the other side the Hon. Ivo Bligh (43) and Messrs. Absalom (31 and, not out, 26) and Blackman (36) did best. Another splendid match was that between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, in which the representatives of the "big county" won by seven runs. Ulyett (98) was topscorer for the winners, and Messrs. Gilbert (97) and Bush (57) did their best to avert defeat. Rugby beat Marlborough by ninety-seven runs, and Leslie, who scored eighty for the former school, is one of the hardest hitters that we have seen for some little time. Northamptonshire v. Gloucestershire has resulted in a draw, the most notable play being shown by Dr. W. G. Grace (102) and Oscroft (76 and 28). At the time of writing, the first match of the Canterbury Week has not been finished.

The Lawn-Tennis Tournament at the Hyde, Hendon, was, after numerous delays and postponements, brought to a conclusion last Saturday, the final matches causing much interest. That for the Handicap Cup, value 20 guineas, resulted in the victory of Mr. Otway E. Woodhouse over Mr. F. G. Horne, who takes the five-guinea prize by three sets to one. For the Silver Racket there were three competitors left in, Mr. Lawford, Mr. H. G. Rawson, and Mr. Cole. Mr. Lawford beat Mr. Cole by two sets to love, and then had to meet Mr. Rawson, who proved too much for his opponent, and carried off the prize after a most exciting match, winning by two sets to one.

The annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron began on Tuesday morning with a race for the Queen's Cup, value £100, for all yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and for which the following vessels were entered:—Enchantress (Colonel Owen Williams), Hildegarde (the Prince of Wales), Shark (the Duke of Rutland), Nixie (Mr. Edward Baring), Bloodhound (the Marquis of Ailes), Cetonia (the Earl of Gosford), Aline (Lord Hastings), Raven (Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling), Formosa (Mr. F. Sloane Stanley), Lulworth (Mr. Adrian Hope), Egeria (Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P.). A time race, to be sailed for over a course from the Club-house to the Nab Light and back to Lymington Spit, returning to the Club-house at Cowes. An excellent flying start was made at ten o'clock. Just as the starting-gun was fired the Enchantress and Shark got into collision, and the latter, having split her main-sail, was obliged to give up the race, the Egeria being the first to pass the line, followed closely by the Hildegarde. When passing the Bellisle corvette the Lulworth was leading, but for a very brief period, for, when passing the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the Formosa overhauled all the other yachts, soon passed them, and off old Castle Point was leading the Egeria about a minute, and there was about the same between the Egeria and Lulworth. On the return to Cowes the Formosa lost her advanced position, and went to leeward altogether, for when the Enchantress had been greeted with the welcome gun as the first vessel the Formosa was not in sight, her place having been taken by the Cetonia, and the Hildegarde had taken that of the Egeria. The race finished as follows:—

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Enchantress	2 18 2	Aline
Cetonia	2 23 24	Formosa
Hildegarde	2 36 13	Raven
Egeria	2 57 15	
	2 39 23	2 40 21
	3	3 1 44

Thus the Egeria won by 58 sec. only. So close a match has not been sailed for many years past. Wednesday morning was appointed for a race for £100, given by the Royal Yacht Squadron, for yawls, for which the Latona, Raven, and Hypatia were entered. Shortly before the time for starting, the Hypatia signified her intention not to start, and, as it was conditional that three should start or no race, the race fell through.

Doggett's coat and badge were yesterday week rowed for from London Bridge to Chelsea. Henry Cordery, of Putney, won by a length over Joseph J. Banks, of Rotherhithe.

The Whitelhall Swimming Club gave an entertainment at the Floating Bath, Northumberland Avenue, on Thursday week. The races were keenly contested, and were witnessed by a goodly assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Some ornamental swimming followed.

Mr. W. F. F. Boughey, of the Oxford Circuit, and Recorder of Shrewsbury, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for South Staffordshire, in the place of Mr. Spooner, resigned.—The South Shields stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Joseph Augustus Yorke, has resigned his appointment.

According to custom, the inspection of the Leavesden Imbecile Asylum by the members of the Metropolitan Asylums Board took place last Saturday. There are within 2000 or 3000 patients in the asylum, and the daily average cost is 8d. a head. The inspection had a satisfactory result.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Grace. A Novel. By Henry Turner. 2 vols. Tinsley Brothers.

Voice, and the Art of Singing. By Frederick A. Hoffmann. Second Edition. B. Williams.

The Cure of Souls. A Novel. By J. Maclaren Cobban. Chatto and Windus.

Loadding On; or, The Jog-Trot to Fame and Fortune. By Henry Curwen. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Querencia; or, Two Historical Secrets. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Rabelais. By Walter Besant. Blackwood and Sons.

The History, System, and Varieties of Turkish History. By J. W. Redhouse. Trübner and Co.

Who is Mary? A Cabinet Novel. By J. W. Saerer. W. H. Allen and Co.

The Mechanism of Man: An Answer to the Question What Are? Vol. I. The Mechanism. Third Edition. By Edward W. Cox. Longman and Co.

The Alcohol Question. Strahan and Co.

Sleep and Sleeplessness. By J. Mortimer Glanville. David Bogue.

Health Primers: The Skin and its Troubles. Bogue.

Free Trade and English Commerce. By Augustus Mongredien. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

Volume III. of *Brief: A Weekly Epitome of the Press for the Home Circle, Travellers, and Residents Abroad*. Wynnian and Sons.

Diane. A Norman Story. By Katharine S. Macquoid. New Edition. Sampson Low and Co.

The Great Artists: Harry Holbain and Tintoretto. Sampson Low and Co.

The Two Miss Flemings. A Novel. 3 vols. By the Author of "Rare Pale Margaret." Sampson Low.

Tales from Blackwood. No. XVI. Blackwood and Co.

The Idealism of Art. By the Rev. A. R. Goldie. Pickering and Co.

The England of the Pacific; or, New Zealand as an English Middle-Class Emigration Field. By Arthur Clayden. Wyman and Son.

Lancashire Memories. By Louisa Potter. Macmillan. Loch Erne and the Sons of Misbach. With Illustrations. Macmillan and Co.

The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy; their Natural History, Manners, Customs, Superstitions, Scenery, Antiquities, Eminent Persons. By Mrs. Bray. A New Edition. In 2 vols. W. Kent and Co.

The Decline of Prosperity: its Insidious Cause and Obvious Remedy. By Ernest Seyd. E. Stanford.

The United States Unmasked. With Additions and Corrections of the Author. By C. Manigault. E. Stanford.

Tourists' Guide to the Channel Islands. By Benjamin Clarke. E. Stanford.

The Whitelands Series of Standard Reading Books for Girls. Edited by the Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, Principal. Standard VI. E. Stanford.

London Guide. Fifth Edition. E. Stanford.

Great-Heart and his Little Friends, Trixie and Dot. By Cecil Clarke. S. W. Partridge and Co.

Blackie's Comprehensive School Series: First Reader. Second Reader. Third Reader. Complete Primer. Blackie and Son.

Crest and Monogram Album. Lincoln, Holborn.

Wild Flowers Worth Notice. A Selection of Some of our Native Plants. By Mrs. Lankester. With 100 Coloured Figures. David Bogue.

A Bunch of Shamrocks. Being a Collection of Irish Tales and Sketches. By E. Owens Blackburne. Newman and Co.

College Recollections and Church Experiences. By Linton Meadows. W. Ridgway.

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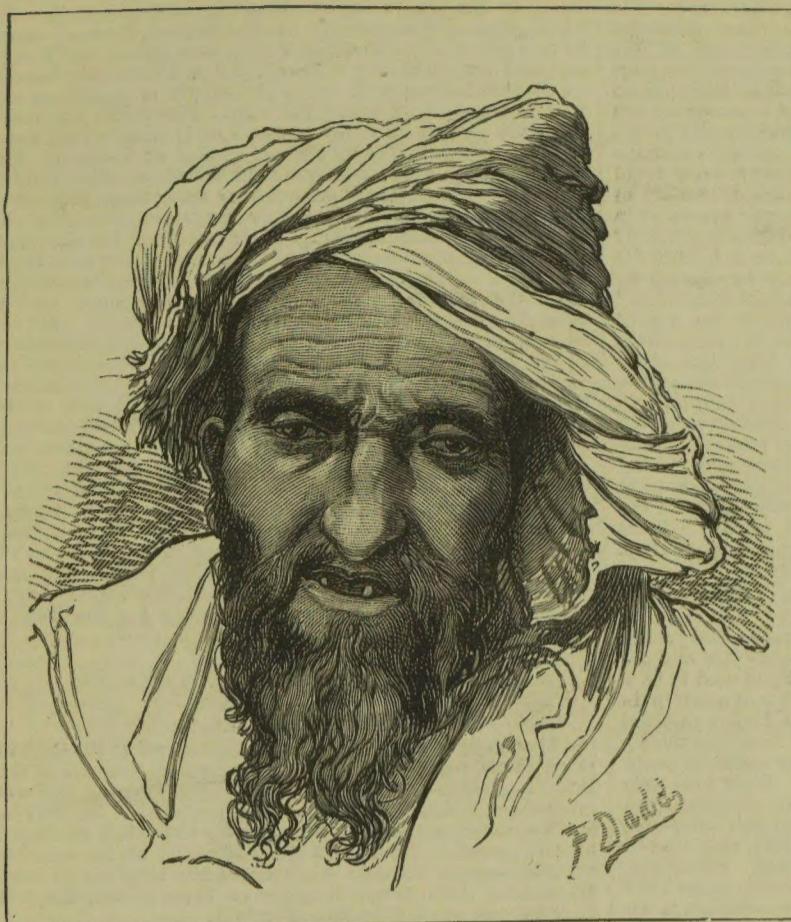
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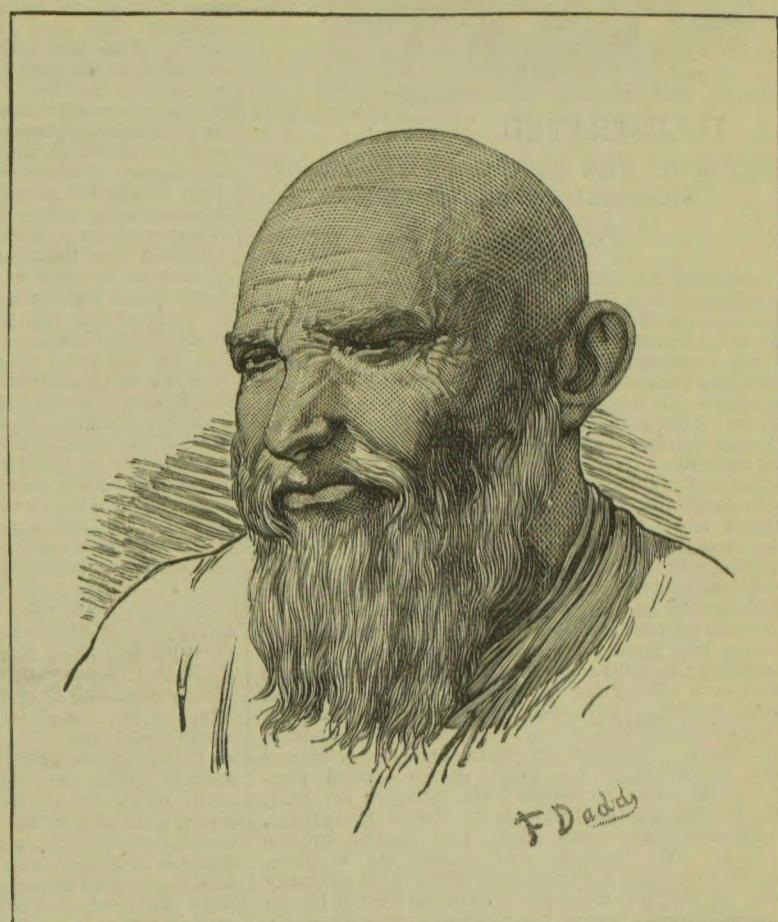
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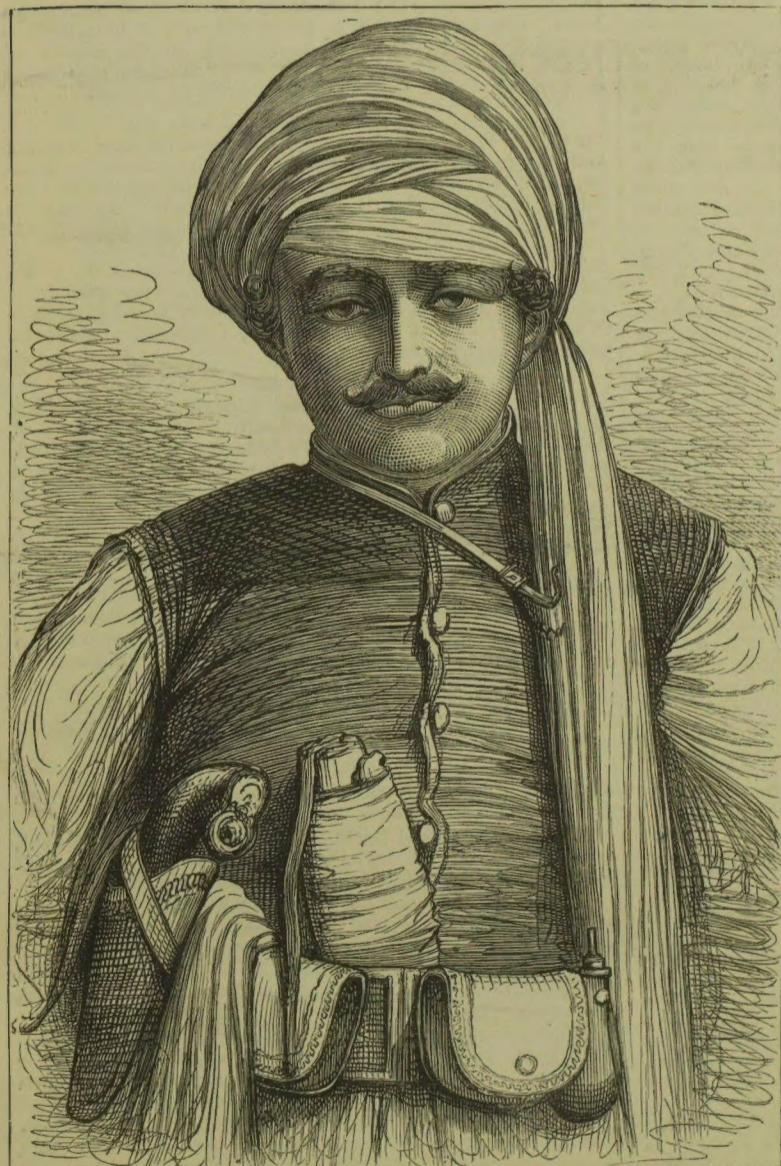
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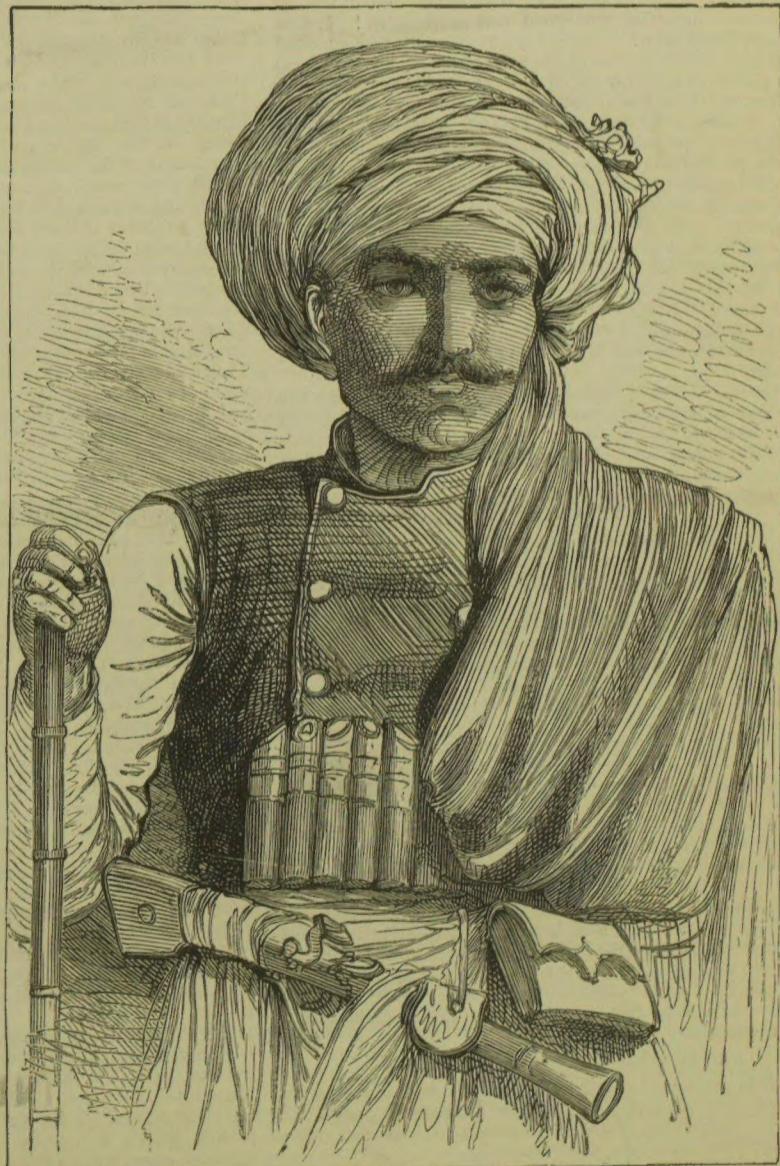
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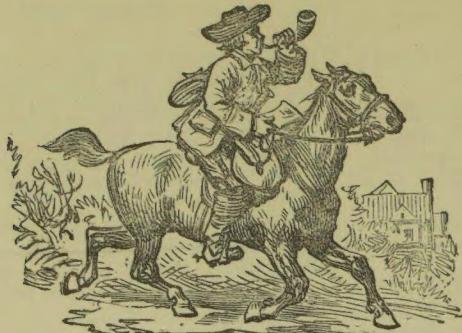
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## ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

## A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 115.)

Before concluding this sketch of the rise and progress of illustrated journalism it is fitting that I should include the *Penny Magazine* amongst the pictorial journals which immediately preceded the *Illustrated London News*. The *Penny Magazine*, though not a newspaper, was intended to supplant the cheap and pernicious contraband newspapers that then existed in large numbers. It was the most successful experiment that England had then seen of the art of illustration in combination with the steam press, and was the best attempt that had been made in a cheap form to elevate the public taste.

Mr. Charles Knight who thus, in the *Penny Magazine*, led the way in combining literature with art in a popular form, was a staunch advocate of education, and he never ceased in his endeavours to improve the condition of the masses. He said, "the poor man must be made a thinking man—a man capable of intellectual pleasures; he must be purified in his tastes, and elevated in his understanding; he must be taught to comprehend the real dignity of all useful employments; he must learn to look upon the distinctions of society without envy or servility; he must respect them, for they are open to him as well as to others; but he must respect himself more. The best enjoyments of our nature might be common to him and the most favoured by fortune. Let him be taught how to appreciate them. Diminish the attractions of his sensual enjoyments by extending the range of his mental pleasures."\* With such convictions, Mr. Knight, in 1827, joined the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, a new educational movement then just started by the Reform Party. He brought out, under its auspices, a great number of useful works, most of which were profusely illustrated. In 1832 Mr. Knight resided in the Vale of Health on Hampstead Heath. One of his neighbours was Mr. M. D. Hill, an active member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It was a time of great political excitement, and the town was flooded with unstamped weekly publications, which in some degree came under the character of contraband newspapers, and were nearly all dangerous in principle and coarse in language. Mr. Knight and Mr. Hill often walked to town together, and their conversation naturally turned to a subject in which they both felt a special interest—the means of improving the condition of the people by the diffusion of cheap literature, and so counteracting the dangerous and offensive publications which then abounded. One morning in early spring their talk was of this kind, when Mr. Hill exclaimed "Let us see what something cheap and good can accomplish! Let us have a *Penny Magazine*!" Mr. Knight immediately adopted the suggestion, which was cordially approved by the Lord Chancellor Brougham, and on March 31, 1832, appeared the first number of "the *Penny Magazine*, of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." It was necessary to avoid making the new periodical anything like a newspaper lest it should become liable to stamp duty, and at first very little expense was incurred for illustrations, most of the engravings in the early numbers being reprinted from other works of the society. It was not till six months had elapsed that Mr. Knight ventured into the wide field of illustration, and made the public familiar with great works of art, such as the *Laocoön*, the *Apollo Belvedere*, the *Dying Gladiator*, the *Cartoons*, &c. The best pictures of the old masters were intermingled with scenes at home and abroad, with places of renown and illustrious men of all nations and of every age.

The success of the *Penny Magazine* was a surprise to the publisher and an astonishment to most persons. At the end of 1832 it had reached a sale of 200,000 in weekly numbers and monthly parts, and it soon produced a revolution in popular art throughout the world. Stereotype casts of its best cuts were supplied for the illustration of publications of a similar character which appeared in Germany, France, Holland, Livonia, Bohemia, Italy, Ionian Islands, Sweden, Norway, Spanish America, and the Brazils. The entire work was also reprinted in the United States from plates sent from this country.†

It continued its prosperous career for nine years, when a new series was commenced, with considerable improvements in engraving and printing. Five volumes of the new series were published, but the sale declined, owing to the commencement of illustrated newspapers, and the *Penny Magazine* in its old form came to an end in 1845, three years after the commencement of the *Illustrated London News*.‡ *Knight's Penny Magazine*, a smaller miscellany, commencing in January, 1846, kept up the old name for six months longer, and then it ceased to exist. In announcing its discontinuance, Mr. Knight thus closes this interesting chapter of literary history:—"The present series of the *Penny Magazine* is closed, after an experience of only six months. The editor has no reason to complain of the want of public encouragement, for the sale of this series has exceeded that of its predecessor in 1845. But the sale, such as it is, is scarcely remunerative; and there are indications that it may decline rather than increase. This is a hint which cannot be mistaken. It shall not be said of his humble efforts to continue, upon an equality with the best of his contemporaries, a publication which once had a decided pre-eminence, that

Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.

He leaves this portion of popular literature to be cultivated by those whose new energy may be worth more than his old experience. The *Penny Magazine* shall begin and end with him. It shall not pass into other hands."

Mr. Knight attributed the falling-off in the sale of the

*Penny Magazine* to the extended sale of newspapers and the application of wood engravings to their illustration; and in his "Passages of a Working Life" he relates how he first heard of the journal that was destined to succeed the *Penny Magazine* in the field of popular art:—"In 1842, having occasion to be in attendance at the Central Criminal Court, my curiosity was excited by an unusual spectacle—that of an artist, seated amongst the civic dignitaries on the bench, diligently employed in sketching two Lascars, on their trial for a capital offence. What was there so remarkable in the case, in the persons, or even in the costume of the accused, that they should be made the subject of a picture? The mystery was soon explained to me. The *Illustrated London News* had been announced for publication on the Saturday of the week in which I saw the wretched foreigners standing at the bar. I knew something about hurrying on wood-engravers for the *Penny Magazine*; but a newspaper was an essentially different affair. How, I thought, could artists and journalists so work concurrently that the news and the appropriate illustrations should both be fresh? How could such things be managed with any approach to fidelity of representation unless all the essential characteristics of a newspaper were sacrificed in the attempt to render it pictorial? I fancied that this rash experiment would be a failure. It proved to be such a success as could only be ensured by resolute and persevering struggles against natural difficulties."

It is curious that the printing-press, which has worked such mighty changes, should have reproduced in another form the ancient jester who stood in cap and bells behind his master's chair, and the merry-andrew who made the rustics laugh upon the village green. The numerous satirical and humorous publications of the Victorian era represent a distinct kind of illustrated journalism, through which runs an amusing commentary on passing events, combined with a vein of satire always good humoured and often instructive. At the head of this array of wit and wisdom stands *Punch*, who, however, was preceded by *Figaro in London*, conducted by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, afterwards one of *Punch's* strongest supporters. Mr. A'Beckett faithfully acted up to his motto:—

Satire should, like a polished razor keen,  
Wound with a touch that's hardly felt or seen;

but the constitution of *Figaro* was not strong, and he died young.

While the *Penny Magazine* was yet in vigorous life and the *Illustrated London News* was as yet unborn, there used to be a weekly gathering of authors, actors, and artists at a tavern in Wych-street, Strand, where the late Mr. Mark Lemon presided as the genial host. This company of merry men were mostly on the sunny side of life, and disposed to look upon the world and the world's cares with a laughing eye. They were ever ready to go out of their way for the sake of a joke, and a pun, good or bad, was pleasant to them. In this congenial atmosphere *Punch* germinated, and in July, 1841, that shrewd observer and good-humoured satirist appeared. *Punch*, like some other great men, had a hard struggle in his early days; but prosperous times came, and he now combines in his own person the dignity of age with the vivacity of youth. *Puck*, *Diogenes*, and numerous other imitators of *Punch* attempted to obtain a share of public favour, but most of them died after a brief existence. The best of those that survive are *Fun and Judy*, which, with the *Hornet*, *Vanity Fair*, *Figaro* (a revival of the name), and others, continue their weekly budgets with a smartness and vigour not unworthy of their great prototype.

M. J.

(To be continued.)

## SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, lately with the army under General Sir S. Browne at Jellalabad and through the Cabul valley, supplies a view of the bridge at Suffaid Sung, near Gundamuk, and the portraits, sketched by himself, of four specimens of the motley nations and tribes dwelling in that part of Afghanistan. The stream which is called the Murkhi Kheyl, taking that name from the Murkhi Kheyl tribe living in the upper part of its valley, descends from the mountains of the Suffaid or Safed Koh range, falling into the Cabul river some distance above Jellalabad. It is a small mountain stream, but is very dangerous to ford, from the large boulders carried down by its snow-melted waters. A bridge was therefore constructed, some say by Shah Jehan, others by Nadir Shah, and it is even said that the Chagatai Emperors had a bridge at this place. It was either rebuilt or repaired by Dost Mohammed, or by the mother of the late Shere Ali, but has lately fallen into a ruinous condition. It once bore a piece of white marble, with a Persian inscription. This was the "suffaid sung," or white stone, which gives its name to the place according to a local tradition. There are various stories about it; one is, that the stone was carried off by Colonel Wade, or some other officer, in the Afghan War of forty years ago. But there were many large white masses of rock on the river-bank. These may have given its name to the place, and in all likelihood their existence led to the following tradition connected with the spot. A young lady of that locality was being married. The custom there is for the bride to be taken to the bridegroom's house, and a procession of her friends performs this part of the ceremony. The bride rides on a horse or camel, while her attendants make a noise with musical instruments and firing muskets. In this case, while going along a Kaffir army appeared. This implies that the story is laid at a date shortly after the Mohammedans came to the country, for they called their enemies, as not accepting Mohammedanism, "Kaffirs," or infidels. The bride's attendants seeing the Kaffirs ran away in fright and left their charge. She, seeing that she must fall into the hands of the Kaffirs, prayed to Allah that she might be turned into a stone. The prayer was granted, and, as she was clothed in white, she became a White Stone, or "Suffaid Sung." This place is close to Gundamuk, where Yakoob Khan met the British officers the other day for the peace negotiations. The British encampment was at a spot which should lie to the right hand of the view shown in our Engraving, and Gundamuk, with the Ameer's encampment, is in the background to the right hand side.

The four portraits which appear on one page are to be separately noticed. The first is Mahzum, an old man who belongs to the Khugianis, the nation or league of tribes inhabiting a portion of the lower slopes of the Suffaid Koh range, between the Shinwarries, who are to the east, and the Ghilzais, who are to the west of them, farther towards Cabul. It was with the Khugianis that Brigadier-General Gough fought the action at Futtehabad on April 2, of which we gave an Illustration. This old man, Mahzum, one of the Murkhi Kheyl, which is a tribe of the Khugianis, was brought in prisoner after that conflict.

The second head is that of one of the Utmanzai Momunds, whose name is Mohammed Gunge, which means "the Treasury of Mohammed." He was a nomadic shepherd, of which class there are great numbers in Afghanistan moving to and fro with their flocks at different seasons of the year. In winter they keep in the low parts of the country, but change their pasture to the upland region when hot weather sets in.

The town of Lalpoora, inhabited by the tribe of the Upper Momunds, is situated opposite Dakka, on the other side of the river, at the Cabul entrance to the Khyber Pass. When General Sir Samuel Browne arrived at Dakka, after advancing through the Khyber, the Khan of Lalpoora came across the lines to Dakka, and made his salaam. He was a young man, rather fat and sensual in the face. As the Momunds, principally on his side of the river, remained hostile during the campaign, the Chief of Lalpoora was always looked upon with some suspicion. Lalpoora is a considerable town, or village, as towns and villages go in Afghanistan, and its Khan has always ranked as an important personage. He had a good many attendants, but one of them, Hassan, seemed to be a personal follower, who kept close to his master. Hassan was well armed, having a jesail, and in his kummer-bund a small blunderbuss, with an ample supply of cartridges and powder-horns slung round his body. The Tajiks are one of the most ancient races, at least, an early tribe. They came from the West, and speak Persian instead of Pushtoo. The word Tajik has a meaning equivalent to "peasant," in contradistinction to "warrior," because they are noted as cultivators of the soil, and they form a very important element in the population of Afghanistan. Their mode of husbandry is superior to that of those around them; hence common tradition says that they acquired their superior knowledge from the Shaitan, or Satan. Masson tells some curious tales in connection with this popular belief of the sources of Tajik agricultural skill. Shaitan's miraculous power was exerted to create growing crops, ripe for harvest, in the Tajik's field. The Tempter would then give the Tajik his choice of whichever part he liked best of the plant as it grew. The first time, it was a fine crop of wheat or some other corn; but the Tajik had never before seen any grain, and did not know that the ear of wheat yielded flour for bread, so he chose the root of the plant, and was, of course, disappointed. Next season, it was a field of some root crop, similar to turnips or carrots; the Tajik now thought himself wiser by experience, and chose that part of the plant which grew above-ground, with a result which proved not less delusive. By traditional jests of this kind, the Tajik's neighbours in Afghanistan take a mild revenge for the Tajik's present advantage in the art of agriculture.

## OBITUARY.

## SIR THOMAS MACLEAR.

Sir Thomas Maclear, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, whose death is just announced, was son of the late James Maclear, Esq., in the county of Tyrone, and was originally educated for the medical profession. In 1833 he was appointed Astronomer Royal at the Cape, and the Royal Society awarded him in 1869 the gold medal for his valuable contributions to science. Sir Thomas was knighted in 1860. He married, 1825, Mary, daughter of Thied Pearse, Esq., of Bedford, and was left a widower in 1861.

## GENERAL HAGART.

General Charles Hagart, C.B., Colonel 7th Hussars, died at his seat, Eastbury Manor, Compton, Guildford, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-five. This officer served with the 7th Hussars in Canada in 1838, and under Lord Clyde in the Indian campaign, 1858, and commanded a wing of the regiment at the repulse of the attack on the Alumbagh, Feb. 25, in that year. At the siege and capture of Lucknow he commanded the first cavalry brigade, and for these services was made a Companion of the Bath. He subsequently was engaged in various other affairs in India, under Brigadier-General Walpole and Sir Hope Grant. He was appointed Colonel of the 7th Hussars in 1873, and attained the rank of General in 1877. General Hagart was eldest son of the late Thomas Campbell Hagart, Esq., of Bantaskine, in the county of Stirling, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Stewart, Esq., of Westforth, in the county of Lanark.

## MR. SCOTT-DOUGLAS.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch refers to the death of a young and very promising officer, James Henry Scott-Douglas, Lieutenant in the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, who appears to have missed his way, and to have been killed. He was born on May 27, 1853, the eldest son of Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park, the present M.P. for Roxburghshire, by his wife, Mariquita Juana Petronila, eldest daughter of Don Francisco Sanchez Serrano de Piná. He entered the Army in 1875, having previously been educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in that year.

## MR. NICOL.

William Nicol, Esq., of Fawsley, Kincardineshire, formerly M.P. for Dover, died on the 28th ult., at his residence, 10, Ashley-place, Victoria-street, Westminster, in his eighty-ninth year. He was eldest son of Mr. James Nicol of Banff, and completed his education at the University of Aberdeen. He was for some time in the medical service of the Hon. East India Company, and became subsequently an extensive East India merchant. In 1837 he contested unsuccessfully the borough of Youghal, in Ireland, and in 1859 was returned to Parliament for Dover, on the Conservative interest. He continued to represent that constituency until 1865. He married, in 1820, Margaret Dyce, sister of the late James Dyce Nicol, Esq., of Ballogie, Aberdeenshire, M.P. for Kincardineshire, and leaves issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major Solomon Crosby Baldwin, 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-six.

Lord Trimleston, at his residence in Park-lane, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-two. A memoir of his Lordship will be given in our next Number.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Kemp, formerly 107th Regiment, on the 27th ult.. He served with the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers at the siege of Delhi, 1857, and had the medal and clasp.

Mr. Joseph Severn, at Rome, on the 3rd inst., at an advanced age. Mr. Severn was British Consul at Rome from 1861 to 1872, when he retired on a compensation pension.

The Rev. Peter Lorimer, D.D., Principal of the English Presbyterian College in London, on the 29th ult., at Whitehaven, aged sixty-seven.

Sophia Anne, Lady Kirkpatrick, wife of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, in the county of Dumfries, and daughter of the late Mr. William Blanton, of Frampton-on-Severn, on the 31st ult.

Lady Pilkington (Maria Elizabeth), widow of Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B. (who died in 1853), and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, on the 25th ult., at Catsfield-place, Battle, aged ninety-three. Her Ladyship was married in 1808.

Lady Carnarvon open a coffee tavern in Newbury last Saturday. Lord Carnarvon, in responding to a vote of thanks, gave a history of coffee houses in England and on the Continent up to the present date.

\* "Passages of a Working Life."

† At this time there was another illustrated weekly magazine in existence—the *Mirror*, which began about 1822. The engravings it contained were chiefly of a topographical character.

‡ The *Saturday Magazine* was started in imitation of the *Penny Magazine*, and, like its prototype, had a considerable popularity for some years.

## THE LATE CAPTAIN WYATT-EDGEELL.

The only British officer killed in the battle of Ulundi, on the 4th ult., was the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgeell, Captain in the 17th Lancers. He was in the thirty-fourth year of his age, having been born Aug. 16, 1845. He was eldest son of the Rev. Edgehill Wyatt-Edgeell, formerly Rector of North Cray, and Henrietta, Baroness Brayne in her own right. The late Captain Wyatt-Edgeell was heir to the peerage, and joint-owner with his mother of the Stanford Hall estate, in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. But he thought more of his professional duty than of these brilliant prospects offered by a large property and an ancient title. After being educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the Army in 1866, joining the 17th Lancers, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1868, and that of Captain in 1873. He studied and passed a successful examination for the Staff College, Aldershot; but, after a few days' residence there, was summoned to active service with his regiment in the Zulu War. His loss will be much felt by his comrades in the regiment. Captain Wyatt-Edgeell was in 1877 a Liberal candidate for the representation of North Northamptonshire. He is the third of his family, bearing the same Christian name, Edmund, who has met a soldier's death. The second Lord Brayne died of wounds he received at the battle of St. Quintin, in the reign of Queen Mary. At the battle of Edge Hill, in 1642, another ancestor, Sir Edmund Verney, who was standard-bearer to King Charles I., fell grasping the Royal standard. On the paternal side, being grandson of Mr. Wyatt-Edgeell, formerly of Milton Park, Egham, and of Great Missenden, Bucks, Captain Wyatt-Edgeell belonged to the Verney and Hampden families, as well as to that of Wyatt of Nynhead, Somerset. The heir to the title of Baron Brayne will now be his younger brother, the Hon. Alfred Thomas Wyatt-Edgeell.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT FRITH.

The death of this young officer, who was killed in a skirmish with the Zulus at Erzungayay Hill on June 5, has been noticed with much regret. A Sketch of the incident, by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, was presented last week in our front page Engraving. It showed the unfortunate young man, struck by a shot, falling from his horse between Colonel Drury Lowe and Mr. Francis, the *Times*' Special Correspondent. Frederick J. Cokayne Frith was second son of Major Cokayne Frith, of Buckland House, Dover. He was in the twenty-first year of his age. He was educated at Haileybury, and, passing twelfth in the competitive examination of December, 1875, for commissions in the Army, entered Sandhurst College, from which he passed with a first-class certificate. He was gazetted sub-lieutenant in the 17th Lancers in February, 1877; but on succeeding to a lieutenancy in the following year, his commission was ante-dated two years, in consequence of having obtained the first-class certificate at Sandhurst. In May, 1878, he joined the School of Musketry at Hythe, where he obtained a first-class certificate. He was a general favourite in his regiment, and diligent in attention to duty. At the moment when the shot struck him he was leaning forward to take an order from the Colonel. He was buried the same evening in the camp. The funeral service was read by the Rev. G. Smith, in the presence of Lord Chelmsford, General Newdigate, the staff and other officers.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Fall, of Baker-street.

A handsome park of twenty acres was opened at Heywood, near Bury, last Saturday. This property is the gift of the Queen. Six years ago Mr. Newhouse, a manufacturer, was killed in a railway accident, and, as he died intestate, the part of this property in question devolved on the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster. The park was opened with much ceremony. There was a banquet in the evening.

The new line from Hartlepool to Newcastle, connected with the various branches from Seaham Harbour and Durham, was opened on Monday without any formality, the first passenger-train starting a few minutes after seven. The handsome Central Station at Sunderland was also opened.—Last week the new station of the Caledonian Railway was opened by the chairman, Mr. Hill. It is situated in the centre of Glasgow, has cost £700,000, and has six platforms, with a frontage of 536 feet to Gordon-street.

The High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters began its sittings at Sheffield on Monday, under the presidency of the High Chief Ranger, Brother Robert Shaw. There was subsequently a procession of friendly societies, followed by a fête in the Botanical Gardens. The sitting continued through the week.—The annual legislative council of the British United Oddfellows opened its sittings at Sunderland on Tuesday. Mr. Henry Smith, the Grand Master, in his address, said that during the past year twenty dispensations for the formation of new branches had been presented. The sick payments had amounted to over £6000, and the payments on deaths to £2600.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association began on Tuesday in the Queen's College, Cork. Dr. Falconer, of Bath, retiring president, delivered a brief valedictory address. Dr. Sullivan, president of the Queen's College, Cork, announced that the Senate of the Queen's University, in order to mark its appreciation of the work of this association and the circumstance of this being the first time the meeting was held within the walls of one of its colleges, had decided to confer the honorary degree of M.D. on the retiring and the incoming president. Dr. O'Connor then read his opening address, which dealt with the functions of the physician and the progress of medical science. The annual report of the council showed an increase in the number of members on the register, which is now 1810. The council recommended the award of the gold medal of the association for distinguished merit to Surgeon-Major Reynolds, in recognition of the great bravery displayed by him at Rorke's Drift.

The National Welsh Eisteddfod having been abandoned by Holywell, the town originally proposed for its reception, has this year been taken up by Conway, where it began a three-days' session on Tuesday under very inauspicious circumstances, there being an incessant downpour of rain throughout the day. The meeting of bards prefaced the proceedings. The High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, Mr. Kneeshaw, presided. The chief item in the programme was a choral competition for a prize of twenty guineas and a silver medal. Carnarvon, Llandudno, Bethesda, Festiniog, and Holywell sent representatives. The Bethesda choir, composed of workmen at Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, carried off the prize. In the other classes, Alfred Brown, of Liverpool, was adjudged to be the best violinist. Miss Grace Jones, Birkenhead, and Mr. John Griffiths were the best solo vocalists. Literary honours fell to William Robert Owen, Liverpool; J. Davies, Evan Jones, Robert Lloyd, and Sarah Cliffe, and to Henry Roberts, of Dolgelly, for oak carving. At night there was a concert, at which Mr. Llewellyn Mostyn presided.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Toz (Manchester).—You have either set me the position incorrectly or have vastly underrated Problem No. 1848. There is no solution in three moves by way of 1. Kt to Q 4th. Thanks for your suggestion as to the arrangement of solvers' names, which shall receive our best attention.

G R D (Tunstall).—It is, of course, permissible to take a piece or check the King in solving a problem; but few modern problems are intentionally constructed on such commonplace lines as to be solved in that way.

L G H (Jersey).—The "Theory of the Chess Openings" is the best. See notice in our issue of 12th ult.

J O H T (Norwich).—Very acceptable. Always pleased to hear from you.

M and N (Watford).—In draughts, as in chess, whoever leaves the game loses it.

B L D (Preston).—Too simple in construction. Try again.

H L (Devizes).—The "time hit it" was first introduced by Mr. Medley, then honorary secretary of the old London Chess Club. It is very probable that the consciousness of being limited to a given number of minutes for the consideration of a critical move in a match game affects the players; but it has been proved by experience that some such arrangement is absolutely necessary.

H W D.—King and Knight cannot win against King; the game is therefore drawn.

E N F (Abey-road).—The conception is good; but how about the following?—1. B takes Kt (ch), K to K 4th (best); 2. Q takes R (ch), K to K 3rd; 3. B to Q 7th (mate). We shall be glad to see the position reconstructed.

J A T (Port Maria, Jamaica).—Thanks; if found correct, the problem shall appear.

J T (Chipping Campden).—Please describe the position upon a diagram—W K for White King, W Q for White Queen, &c.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1847 received from B C, M S, P S Shenele, W de P Crouzaz, Toz and W D Jones (Swansea).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1848 received from P S Shenele, John Tucker, W de P Crouzaz, H Benthal, G C Baxter, C F J, and Underwood.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1849 received from P S Shenele, Toz, G C Baxter, W S B, Cant, W Leeson, W D Jones (Swansea), Ben Nevis, An Old Hand, Kitten, G C M, J W Kelt, D Templeton, W Bouler, N'ator, T Greenbank, S Farrant, G L Mayne, L B H M'Gill, R Ingrossell, T Barrington, T L S, R Arnold, B L Dyke, Helen Lee, E Eleazar, C S Cox, R Jessop, W Warren, R H Newstewart, L S'wood, C O E, M O'Heir, R Barrett, F R Jeffrey, Frances R, William the Silent A Scot, H Warner, A R G, and W Johnson.

Now.—It is probably due to the suddenness of fine weather last week that so many correspondents have attempted to solve this problem in a perfumery manner. We have received over eighty letters in which a solution is proposed, and appears to be effected, by the following moves:—1. Q to K sq; 2. B to B 5th; 2. Q to K 5th (ch), K to B 5th; 3. Kt to K 3rd, and to the last move is appended the fatal word "mate." We hope our friends will take a second glance at the position after these moves have been made; they will find that the Black King is not mated, nor indeed, likely to be for several moves. Our younger readers may be told that the difficulty of solving this problem springs from the variety of plausible attacks incident to the position, one of the highest qualities of a chess problem, and we might almost add the rarest.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1848.

WHITE. BLACK.

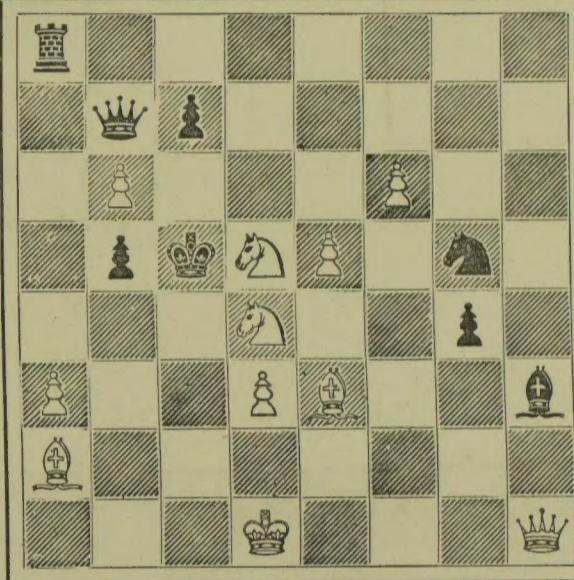
1. Kt to B 8th K to K 5th\*  
2. R to B 5th Any move  
3. Mates accordingly.

\* If Black play 1. K to B 4th, White continues 2. R to B 5th (ch), and 3. P to Q R 3rd. Mate.

## PROBLEM NO. 1851.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Twelfth Game in the Match between Messrs. POTTER and MASON.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. M.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
3. Kt takes P P to Q 3rd  
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes P  
5. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
6. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd Castles  
7. Castles P to Q B 3rd  
8. P to Q B 4th P to Q B 3rd

Black has not opened the game very happily. His sixth move is somewhat in error to B to K 2nd, and 8. B to K 3rd is preferable to the move in the text.

9. Q to B 2nd Kt to B 3rd  
10. B to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd  
11. B to K 3rd P takes P  
12. B takes P B to K Kt 5th  
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q Kt to Q 2nd  
14. B takes R P

White appears determined to risk something to avoid another draw; and although the soundness of this sacrifice is doubtful, we are content to judge it by results.

14. B takes Kt

This exchange of pieces was probably inspired by the general principle of diminishing the attack by reducing the forces engaged in it; nevertheless, it appears as if the Bishop should have been retained for the defence. In that case he might have captured the Bishop at once, when there would probably follow—

15. Q to Kt 6th (ch) K to R sq  
16. Q takes P (ch) K to Kt 5th  
17. Kt to Kt 6th B to R 4th  
18. Kt to K 4th B to R 2nd

and, although White gets three Pawns for the piece, he has by no means an easy game.

15. Kt takes B P takes B  
16. Q to Kt 6th (ch) K to R sq  
17. Q takes P (ch) K to Kt 5th

Obviously, he cannot interpose the Knight, because in that case White recovers his piece at once by 18. Q takes B.

Not the least interesting feature of the attack from this point is the "fixity" of

the winning move.

21. B takes R Clearly the Rook must be taken, and if, 21. Kt takes R

22. P takes Kt B takes P (ch)

If 22. Q to K 2nd, then 23. B to R 7th (ch), 24. B to K 1th (ch), and 25. R takes B &c.

23. K to R sq Q takes P

24. B to R 7th (ch) K to R sq

25. B to B 2nd (ch) K to Kt sq

26. B takes Kt, and wins.

22. P takes B Q to R 4th

To prevent 23. B to B 3rd.

23. B to R 7th (ch) K to R sq

24. R takes Kt Q to Kt 5th (ch)

25. R takes P (ch) Q to Q 6th, &c.

26. Q to K 5th (ch) K to Kt 5th

27. K to Kt 5th Kt to Kt 5th

28. Q to R 4th Black resigned.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The thirteenth game in the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter was won by the former, the victory making the score again equal—viz., three to each player and seven drawn. This game, which was well fought throughout, extended to fifty-seven moves, spread over three sittings.

The *Chessplayer's Chronicle* (W. Morgan, 67, Barbican) for the current month opens with the first chapter of a review of the "Theory of the Chess Openings," wherein the author's display of temper, the chief blemish of a valuable little work, is justly, but moderately, condemned. Charles XII. at Bender is an old chess story, rather happily versified; and the "Monthly Record" chronicles with "extensive view" the proceedings of chessplayers at home and abroad. The problem department is excellent, the review of Danish problems being specially interesting. These, with seven games, carefully annotated, make up a capital number.

The prizes in the French International Problem Tourney have been awarded, after some delay, the occurrence of which is ascribed to the non-compliance of competitors with the regulations. The first prize is awarded to Herr Berger, the second to Herr Geierstam, the third to S. Loyd, and the fourth it is decreed shall be divided between Herr Bayer, of Olmutz, and Mr. Finlinson, of Huddersfield.

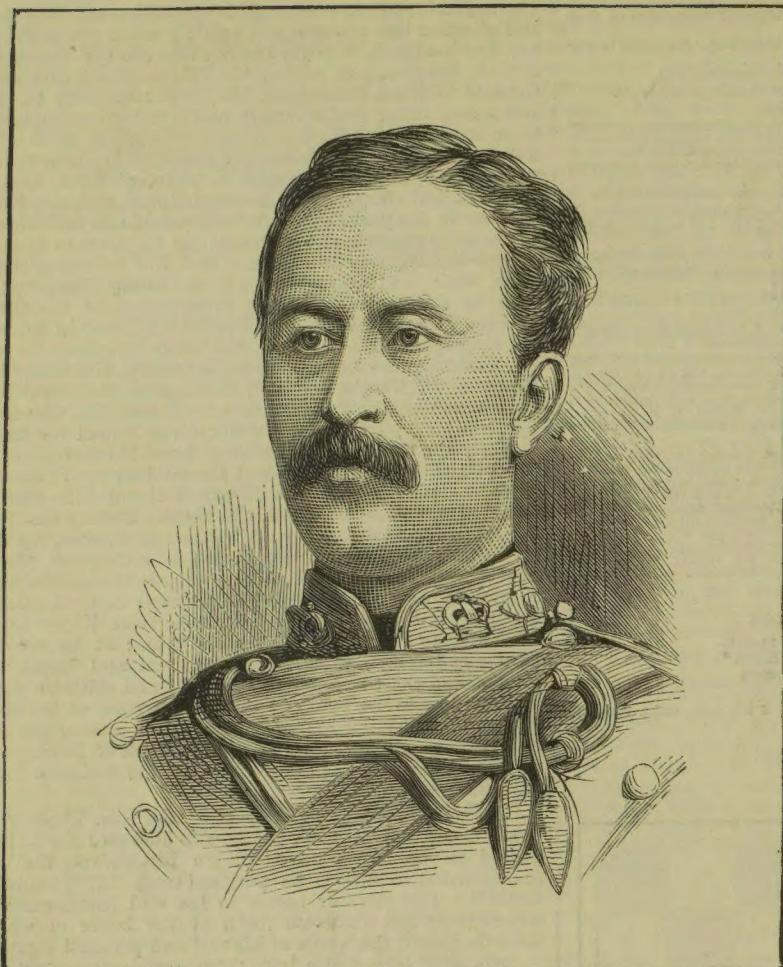
## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1879) of Mrs. Anne Holwell Danby Vernon Harcourt, late of Swinton Park, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who died on June 26 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Marwood Tucker and Charles James Burrill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testatrix appoints the manors of Masham and Mashamshire, and all other the manors and estate passing under the will of her first husband, William Danby, Esq., to the use of George Affleck, the youngest son of Sir Robert Affleck (the cousin of the said William Danby) for life, with remainder to his first and every other son severally and successively according to their respective seniorities in tail male; any real estate to which she may be entitled in the parish of Masham she devises to the same uses; the furniture, plate, pictures, collections, museum, and effects at the Mansion House, Swinton Park, and the deer in the park, are made heirlooms to go with the estates. There are numerous and considerable bequests to friends and others, and legacies to servants, and the following charitable gifts, viz.: £1000 to the York County Hospital; £500 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Harrogate Bath Hospital, the Leeds Infirmary for Women and Children, the Leeds General Infirmary, University College Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the British Home for Incurables, Clapham, the Eye Infirmary, Exeter, the Wilberforce School for the Blind in York, the Scarborough Bathing Royal North Infirmary, the Memorial Fund of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Bloomsbury, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi, the Marine Society for Training Boys for the Royal Navy and Merchant Service, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, near Croydon, the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster, the Devonshire Hospital at Buxton, Derbyshire, and the Casterton Schools founded by the Rev. Carue Wilson at Casterton, near Kirby Lonsdale; £300 each to the Institution for the Blind at Exeter and the Exeter Infirmary; £200 each to the Deaf and Dumb Society, Exeter, and the Dispensary at Exeter; and £100 to the Vicar of Masham, to be laid out in the purchase of bedding and clothing for distribution, at his discretion, among the needful poor of the several townships of the parish of Masham. The residue of her real and personal estate the testatrix leaves to her niece, Lady Lavinia Bertie.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1860) of the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, Rector of Clothall, Herts, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by William Blackburne, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his said brother and to his sisters Mary and Charlotte (both of the latter of whom are since deceased) the whole of his real and personal estate.

The will (dated Oct. 26, 1878) with two codicils (dated Oct. 31, 1878, and March 11, 1879) of Mr. George Montagu Warren Sandford, M.P., late of No. 33, Hertford-street, Park-lane, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Earl of March and Darnley and Major-General George John Peacocke, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator settles Reeves Hall, Mersea Island, and all his real estate in Essex, and all his copyhold and leasehold property, upon his wife, Mrs. Augusta Mary Sandford, for life, subject to the payment of an annuity during such period to his son Francis Marmaduke Henry, and at her decease upon his said son. The residue of his personal estate is directed to be laid out in the purchase of real estate to be settled in the same way. The testator bequeaths his cigars equally between his executors, and gives legacies to his agent, butler, and wife's servant.

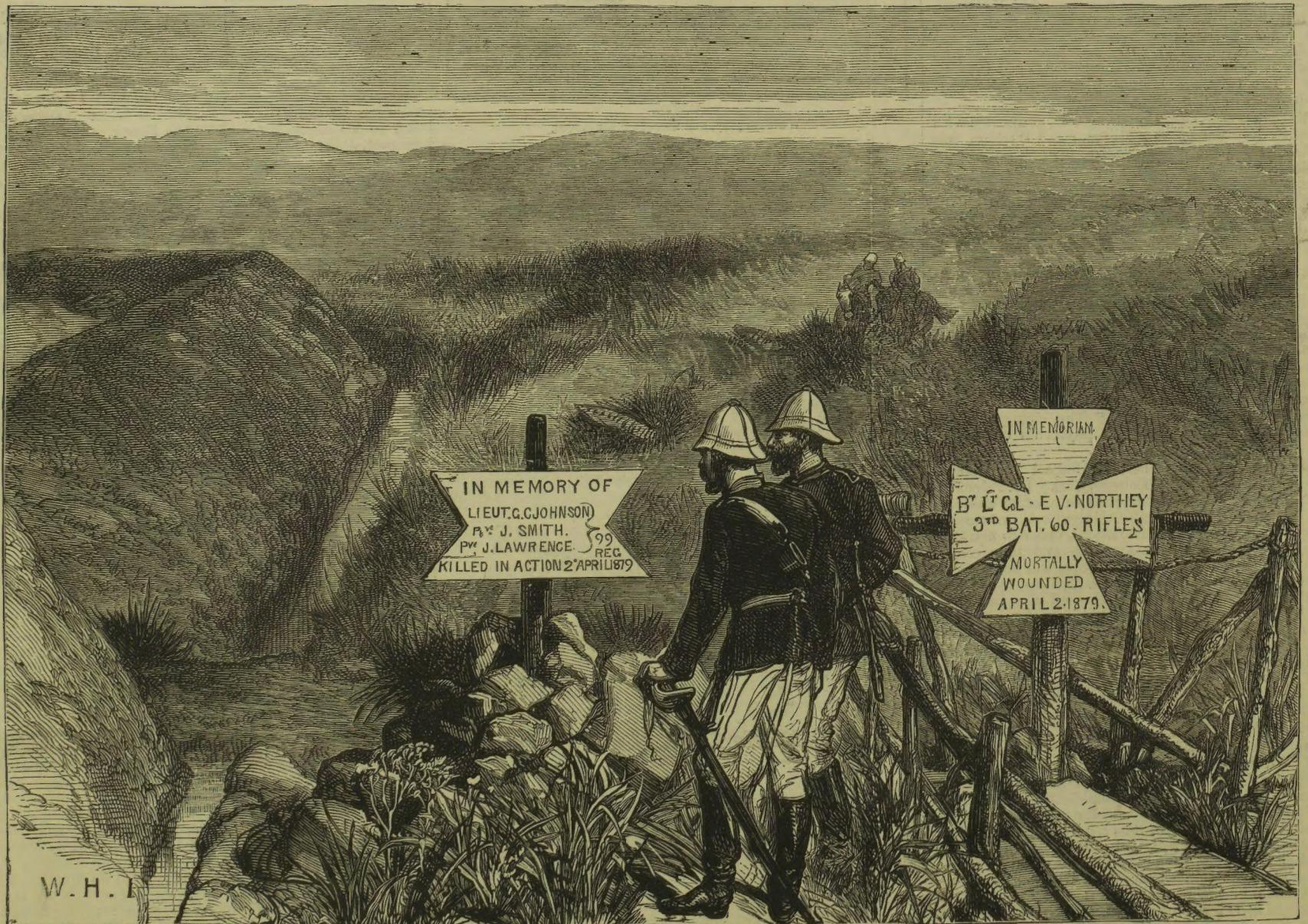
The will (dated Nov. 7, 1878) of Mr. James Farrer, late of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Matthew Thomas Farrer, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Vansittart Neale and her children, £2000; to his nephews, the Rev. William Farrer and Matthew George Farrer, and to his niece, Mary Charlotte Farrer, £5000 each; to his



THE LATE CAPTAIN HON. E. WYATT-EDGEELL, 17TH LANCERS,  
KILLED AT ULUNDI.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. C. FRITH, 17TH LANCERS,  
KILLED AT ERZUNGAYON HILL.



THE ZULU WAR: GRAVES AT GINGIHOVO.—SEE PAGE 126.